BROADWAY OR BUST
A hilarious comedy of the blundering adventures of a man from the wild to the society in New York.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BROADWAY OR BUST
A hilarious comedy of the blundering adventures of a man from the wild to the society in New York.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XIII NO. 20 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1925 TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs 5 Rs 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY, OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN
Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1925.			
24th Jan.	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,068
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	RINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,911
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,062
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,068
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,862
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPUR		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7 952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,456
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1925		
28th Jan.	GANGA	5,284
18th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,248
19th ,,	DOMALA	2,441
2nd April	MODASA	8 986
11th ,,	DUMANA	3,447
30th ,,	A Steamer*	...
14th May	A Steamer*	...
28th ,,	DURENDA*	7,241
11th June	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246

Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
23rd Jan	JEYPORE*	5,218	
29th ,,	KIDD R-PORE*	5,834	
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
6th ,,	MUZAFORE	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th Apr	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessel only.
* † Cargo vessel calls Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers	Destination
23rd Jan.	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi.
24th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
26th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
28th ,,	BANKURA	Basreh via Karachi
4th Feb.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX; 122.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	24th Jan
Asayo Maru.	S. Oya.	7659	11th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	12th Jan	30th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda	5374	16th Jan	1st Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S Tokunaga	5050	22nd Jan.	2nd Febr.
*Tamba Maru.	I. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Febr

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	154	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to —
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But—

It is true, as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium

Lowest rates with highest returns.

WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULT FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	96,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	30,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	30,00,000
6. Claims paid about	36,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to :—

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

S. H. THACKER.
Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED—1919.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1/- or 8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 24, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED. MANAGERS and CASHIERS for our various branches in Bombay Presidency and C. P. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDUSTAN NATIONAL BANK, LTD., LAHORE.
A M699

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC CO., LTD., Delhi, to dispose of the company's cures and products. Pay Rs. 1.0—200. 2nd class Rly. Fare with servant in third class. Commission Re. 1/4/— per share. Cash security Rs 4,000. Applications with photo. Dr. Lal VAIDA, Managing Director.
A M674

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

WANTED.—STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, BALING PRESS, GINNING MACHINES, KAPAS OPENERS, new or second hand. Write with particulars to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K M705

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.
M675

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

PERSONAL.

DAYAL, J.—
Personal interview desirable. Any place you like. Secrecy guaranteed.
M696

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM
Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

AN experienced L.C.E. or B.E. preferably Marathi knowing one t r the post of the Distt. Engineer, carrying Rs. 300—20—400, competent to manage the District. The post is pensionable. Apply with testimonials by 20th February, 1925.

S. K. KANE,
Chairman,
District Council, Yeotmal.
17th Jan. 1925. 22549

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 14,000 tons of Coal during the year 1925-26 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 30th day of January, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
22555

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1925 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY the 26th day of January, 1925, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Treasons and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court, and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our Native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the State of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
2445

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Meadows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st January, 1925, at 12 O'clock noon (S.T.) to consider the proposals as regards future management, circulated amongst the shareholders and to pass such resolutions and give such directions in that behalf as the shareholders may think fit.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1925.

By Order of the Board.
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

THE CENTRAL INDIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (Indore)

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE H JUDGE, HIGH COURT, INDORE.

PURSUANT to the liquidation of Central India Electric Supply and Industrial Co. Ltd., of Indore, their property of Khandwa Power House, comprising of 1½d-lease building 90 K. W. D. C. electric generating plant, transmitters, switch board, pumps, tanks, 9 mile over head line, etc., etc. is provisionally sold off as a going concern for Rs. 140,000. This sale is subject to the Court's accepting higher bids received and accepted by the Court within January 1925. Any bona-fide purchaser intending to buy the concern shall have to deposit 25 per cent of his bid with application. Full particulars and details can be had at the Power House at Khandwa. Inspection invited. Shareholders and creditors are hereby informed.

By Order,
SARDAR ALI,
Additional Official Liquidator,
C. I. E. S. & Industl. Co., Ltd.
638

MACHINERY.

WANTED—Second-hand rebuilt COTTON CARDING MACHINE. Must be cheap. Apply GANESNARAIN HERDUTRAI, 103, Central Avenue (South), CALCUTTA. M697

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "RANGOON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd January, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Messrs. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ernson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo or slings' gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO TRANSPORT COMPANIES, MAIL CONTRACTORS MILLOWNERS AND MOTOR TRADE.

SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES AND MOTOR CARS OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Haji Bubber, Sewree, at the D.P.A. of Messrs. Slough Syndicate (India), Ltd, their surplus stock of Motor Lorries, 10 Peerless each 4 tons and 10 H. P. 5 Albion each 3 tons and 32 H.P. and 5 Daimler each 2 tons and 22 H. P.

Motor Cars—1 Vauxhall Limousine 30 H.P. and Alda 20 H.P.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BABA DHABOO STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Noorbhai, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th day of December, 1914, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baba Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Pombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2710, 2710, and New Survey No. 4425, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 6923 and Street No. 192-194, and bounded on or towards the East by Baba Dhaboo Street, on or towards the West by house of Orah Abdulaly Moosajee, on or towards the North by property of Currimbhoy Ebrahimjee, and on or towards the South by house formerly belonging to Esmailji Currimbhoy, but now belonging to Rukiabai, widow of Noorbhai Esmaljee and Abbasbhoy Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, Merchants' Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the under mentioned goods on the following dates:—

ON MONDAY THE 26TH JANUARY 1925 AT 10 A.M.

Drugs, Chemicals, Laboratory Appliances and Dressings, Dental Articles, etc.

ON MONDAY THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1925 AT 10 A.M.

Human and Veterinary Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1925 AT 10 A.M.

Field Medical Equipment and Dressings.

Complete Medical Equipment of two sections of an Indian General Hospital.

All articles will be on view two days before the date on which each auction will be held. If the sales are not completed on the dates notified, they will continue as long as may be necessary.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th, FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1925, at 1.30 p.m. at the Railway Co's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, annels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders, old wood, locks, old sleepers transverse, bridge work iron scrap, motor lorry and car, boiler tubes tyres whole wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the Stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1925, at 3 p.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1028-525; 524; Case No. 1603-372A; 878; Matunga Bhanderwada and near Railway Station Matunga.

Building Street No. 56-57; Ward No. 6139; 6140; Vincent Road (near Dadar Police Court).

Building Street No. 875-877; 674; Case No. 999, 413; Sewree Cross Road and Naigaum Road

MENESSE & Co.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20021.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P. M. (S.T.).
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE FURNITURE, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC. OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. JAMNADAS BROS. (CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS) AND THE GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS OF THE SAID FIRM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Vallabhdas, the Mortgagee in possession of the business of Messrs. Jamnadas Bros., at Shamset Street, Bombay, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamnadas Jagjiwandas Mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of January 1925 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Shamset Street, Chhipi Chawl, Crawford Market all the stock-in-trade, furniture, goods, merchandise, cattle, etc. now lying in the aforesaid shop of Messrs. Jamnadas Bros. and the goodwill of the business of Messrs. Jamnadas Bros.: Chemists and Druggists pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage with possession dated 13th December 1923 and further charges dated 7th day of August 1924.

The articles and goods are open to inspection by the public.

For more and better particulars apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee in possession at their office in Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jagannath Tawker, and (4) Shivkharchand Savailal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and one Emerald.
Two Diamond Rings.
The above Jewellery will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Duplitzky, Fergeira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs of the 1st or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

ACTION SALE OF 450 BAGS R. T. LOAF SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at the Khand Bazar at the shop of Messrs. Ratanji Khimji by order of Messrs Strauss and Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Sheikh Mohmed Shustri.

Ex S. S. KOUDOKERK.
450 Bags Loaf Sugar.
Mark.—R. T. Made in Belgium S. & Co., Bombay.
The above Goods will be delivered at the Bonded warehouse.

MEHTA & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Connaught Mansion, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, opposite the Post Office and Church, valuable furniture, rich silverware, glassware, carpets, dining table, chairs, valuable English furniture, one sweet tone piano, Master's Voice phonograph, Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites, revolving top writing tables, glass-door book and silver cases, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, hat stands, meat safe, etc., etc. The property of R. J. Underhay, Esq., of R. I. M. Dockyard and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction over Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's Office at Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the shummery furniture of the office consisting of glass and crockery ware, plated ware, household furniture, such as drawing room suite, dining room and bed room furniture, large carpet, one sweet tone semi-Grand piano, teapoys, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, E. lights and fans, English enamelled bath tubs, iron single cots, large stove, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL SIZE SLATE BILLIARD TABLE WITH LAMP, ETC., AND FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of February, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Malacoff" Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, furniture consisting of teak wood cupboards, ping-pong table carved chiffoniers, chairs, chest of drawers, etc. Also one full size slate billiard table by Roberts with sets of balls, cues, marking board, E. lamp, cushion sofas, carpets, etc.

The property of F. Hood, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Auction Sale of Valuable Furniture at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (4th Building from Imperial Mansion), on the sea side very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware by Elkington and others, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, rich mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, fancy teapoys, rich carpets, curtains, ornaments, electric lamps, and fans, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, vases and ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, sweet tone cottage piano and phonograph, pictures, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stand, writing tables, reclining sofas, ice box, with refrigerator, Josfan, meat safes, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. B. Reid, Esq. Architect Engineer, G. I. P. Ry., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

40 pieces closets complete for steamers.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Shigram.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 fresh horse in saddle and harness.
1 Flat Motor car 6 seater 4 cylinder 20 H. P. in perfect running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.
1 Motor Lorry No. 157

BENNETT & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

CHANGE! CHANGE!! CHANGE!!!
NOT MERE WORD But by Deeds.
Entire 1st Change of Programme
"EXCEPT DARING"
4—FLYING DEVILS—4
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS
Location—Sandhurst Rd. & Bhindi Bazar.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
SPECIAL FEATURES
Hisakichi, Saska, Fooka, Jimi & Elias
Misses Kaity, Lily & Strong Act of
TARA BAI.
DARING DEVILS, HISAKICHI AND SASKA.
Most WONDERFUL DROP
38 FT. HIGH
WITHOUT ANY NET
BUT
FIT AS EVER
ENCHANTING DANCES
2 Shows { SATURDAY 4-30 P.M. / SUNDAY 9-30 P.M.
Profs: ARAKICHI, H.SAKICHI } *Proprietors.*

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, and 10.
WEMBLEY BY NIGHT.
A wonderful achievement of modern Cinema craft. The greatest exhibition in the world's history filmed at night by Pathe's special staff of operators. All the beauties and glories of this stupendous show are intensified by the myriad lights and subtle shadows.
ILLUMINATED LAKES AND PALACES.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORK DISPLAYS.
THE CLOSING SCENES AND WONDERS OF GREAT AND GLORIOUS WEMBLEY.
DAZZLING—ENCHANTING—THRILLING.
STORMY SEAS.
A gripping powerful drama in 5 reels introducing splendid scenes of a fire at sea and a terrible wreck. The story of a man's great love and his sacrifice.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMING JANUARY 24th.
STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION
"THE PRODIGAL SON"
A marvellous and beautiful film adaptation of the famous novel
by
SIR HALL CAINE
A super production set midst glorious surroundings and acted by an all star cast including
FRANK WILSON, ADELINE HAYDEN-COFFIN, STEWART ROME, HENRY VICTOR, NICHOLIS BATIS, COLLETTE BRETTLE, EDITH BISHOP, LOUISE LONTI AND PETER UPCHER.
A STOLL PICTURE STAGED IN THE STOLL WAY
A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF SCREEN CRAFT. A CLASSIC BOOK MADE INTO A CLASSIC FILM.
WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
NOTE THE DATE.
COMING JANUARY 31st.
"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL"
The second part of Sir Hall Caine's great novel "The Prodigal Son". Another super production acted by the same cast and staged with all the lavishness and beauty which characterises every Stoll picture.
WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
NOTE THE DATE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK
SHAHALA SHAH
i. e.
A CHECK TO THE KING
An interesting page from the early Mahratta History

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HINDU GYMKHANA.
INTENDING COMPETITORS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE
(1) ENTRIES CLOSE ON MONDAY the 26th instant.
(2) DRAWS WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, the 27th instant.
(3) COURTS OPEN TO COMPETITORS FOR PRACTICE FROM WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, mornings & evenings.

J. C. MAITRA,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships,
C/o Hindu Gymkhana,
Kennedy Sea Face, BOMBAY 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME !

An Enthralling Love and Adventure Picture

"THE FAMILY SECRET"

featuring the pretty four years old star

BABY PEGGY

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

The Programme includes a Comedy

TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME !

A Universal Gibson Production.

"BROADWAY OR BUST"

Starring the excruciably funny

HOOT GIBSON

in a whirlwind action play.

STUDENTS

of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day in the 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) show only at

HALF RATES

in Box, Sofa and First Class.

To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SPECIALLY IN NEW GRAND RIPON THEATRE

AT PLAYHOUSE CORNER, GRANT ROAD

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE

CORNER GRANT ROAD,

TWO SPECIAL MATINEE SHOWS

ON

Saturday, 24th January, 1925 at 3-30 p.m.

AND ON

Sunday 25th January, 1925 at 3 p.m.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!

NAND KUMAR

Booking in the Ripon Theatre.

RATES AS USUAL *Manager.*

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.

LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO

in "THE GIRL FOR THE BOY".

TO-DAY CINEMA AT 6-30 p. m.

"THE DEVIL'S PAWN"

with POLA NEGRI.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"

with RINA COUNTESS De LIGUORO.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-15 and 9-45 p. m.

"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"

with RINA COUNTESS De LIGUORO.

AT THE .. ..

BELGAUM CONGRESS

USE .. ..

ANNAPURNA .. .. COOKER

PRICES REDUCED FREE CATALOGUE

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

No. B. 61, P. O. Thalakwadi, Bhgaum

Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stable.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 22.

Rangoon Maru, Tokunaga, Kobe.
Corinna, Fisher, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.

Aungban, Taylor, Abadan.
Ganges, Ferrera, Genoa.
Cape Ortegal, Macmoiter, Rangoon via Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer D. P. Benoit for China and Japan.
Steamer Gazana for Antwerp Hull etc.
Navigator for Antwerp, Hull etc.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—N. Y. Kaisha steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,637 tons, Captain S. Tokunaga arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba 3,809 tons, Captain J. Fisher arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a general cargo.

S. S. Aungban:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.'s steamer Aungban, 3,006 tons, Captain T. Taylor, sailed from harbour yesterday for Abadan with a general cargo.

S. S. Gange:—M. Italiana steamer Gange, 1933 tons, Captain G. Ferrera, sailed from harbour yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

S. S. Cape Ortegal:—The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Cape Ortegal, 3,136 tons, Captain W. McMoiter sailed from harbour yesterday for Rangoon via Colombo with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(THURSDAY, January 22, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Jetty Pilana, 4648, Trieste, 1/2, I. Triestino.
1 Cl Macfarlane, 3856, M Coast 23/1 J F & Co.
2 Naldera 3956 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
3 Naringa, 4101, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 Bellarisa, 2903, Antwerp, 26/1, T M & Co.
5 Afao Maru, 4670, Japan, 22/1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Castalia 4171 L'pool 24/1 Graham Trading Co. Ltd.
8 Foyle, 2052, N F, 1/2 T M & O.
11 Lanterloo 3849 K'chi N F, L Edwards Co.
12 Homestead, 4122, N.F., 23/1, Vol. Bros.
13 Soudan, 4213, China 3/2 M M and Co.
14 Othello, 3297, K'chi, 27/1, J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3213 N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Golconda 3263, Karachi 25/1, M M & Co.
3 Bankura, 4090, Basra 28/1, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Basrah, 23/1, M M and Co.
8 Cherca, 3819, Trieste, 28/1, M Italiana S N Co Ltd.
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 28/1 M M & Co.
10 and 11 Sado Maru, 3,627, Kobe, 24/1, N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 Jalarihar 3381 N F, NF, S S N Co.
15 Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 27/1, T M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3,698, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
C & E Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 27/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha
F Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 22/1, M M and Co.
F Colaba, 3,899, Cal. NF, M M and Co.
K Jehangir, 2,153, Jeddah, 27/1, T M & Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
O Cape Certegal, 3136, Rangoon N F, S S N Co Ltd.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 23rd January, Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, agent P and O Co.
Mutoja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Davanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mandula due about 9th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd February, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macindo due about 8th February Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 23rd January, Agent K N Co.
City of Exeter due about 1st February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels due about 24th January, Agent L Edward
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward

FROM GOTHENBURG

Ceylon due about 23rd January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk, due about 25th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Pilana due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M Italiana.
Isarco due about 22nd January, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Romeo due about 25th January, Agent F E Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 21st January, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE

Tamba Maru, due about 27th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Misaki Maru due about 22nd January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Shako Maru due about 25th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Penag Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karagola due about 24th January, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORT.

Jan. 22.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—13 bales wool, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd. 12 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 15 bales wool. The Bombay Co Ltd, 42 bales cotton waste. B Karsondas and Co. 2 bales cotton. F F Campbell and Co Ltd. 5 bales cotton. Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwts Nigerseed. Volkart Bros, 74 cwts Maritima seed, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 300 cwts Castorseed. Ralli Bros.

S. S. Othello for Gothenburg:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Gazna for Hamburg:—3,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, J Purmanand and Co, 220 bales cotton. Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 42 cwts Gum Karaya, J Meotchand and Co.

For Havre:—2 pots Essence de Palma Rosa Volkart Bros. 4,000 cwts Castorseed. Volkart Bros. 100 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Naldera for London:—3,000 cwts Groundnut Oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co. 73 bundles rabbit skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff, 100 cwts Buffalo Horns, L Tharia and Sons. 2,000 cwts Linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—187 cwts Gum Olibanum, M H Dandasanty.

S. S. Lauterfels for Gothenburg:—10 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Hamburg:—56 bales cotton waste (clean) Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 50 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji.

For Ghent:—825 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

For Pasages:—585 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Leominster for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton, Langley and Co, 909 cwts Maize, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Cherca for Constantinople:—25 bales cotton yarn, J David and Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—10 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton, Vurahman Bros Ltd, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—220 bales cotton. Volkart Bros, 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—1,000 cwts Gingerlysed, Volkart Bros, 262 cwts Gum Olibanum, Y Moosabhoy, 275 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 352 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—385 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 177 bales cotton, B Aiyer and Co, 230 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 418 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Homestead for New York:—1 package woollen rugs, Thos Cook and Sons, 60 bales cotton Thread Waste, S Kanaji and Co.

For Philadelphia:—55 bales wool, Shamji Mal, 26 bales dry salted Sheep Skins, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

Porto Barrios:—120 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—300 cases cotton yarn, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton Twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 40 bales cotton, H Jagmohandas and Co.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Jeypore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd, 319 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 260 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanke, 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 400 bale scotton, Ralli Bros, 201 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Soudan for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton Twist, C Bomanji and Co.

For Shanghai:—3,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

S. S. Atago Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd, 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ltd, 100 bales cotton, Premi and Co.

S. S. Atago Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton. Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 1,000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Sado Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd.

S. S. Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—71 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co 2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Docteur Pierre Benoit for Haiphong:—cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

Jan. 22.

S. S. Dogra from Samarang, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd. for Semarang:—215 drums Arrack, 10,433 bags sugar, 12,993 baskets molasses.

From Probolingo:—25 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—878 bags sugar

From Tuticorin:—70 bags coffee.

S. S. Salina, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co from Trieste:—103 bales paper, 27 crates paper washers, 45 crates nickel silver, 25 cases nickel silver, 39 cases bolts and nuts, 44 bags bolts and nuts, 45 drums calcium carbide, 225 bundles Hurricane lanterns, 850 D/bags sugar, 2 cases lamps, 165 cases safety matches, 23 cases rubber shoes 14 cases imit jewellery, 66 cases enamelled basins, 28 cases soap, 124 cases cotton goods, 10 cases tinware, 26 cases glass beads, 956 cases glass bangles.

From Fiume:—8,570 pieces rough boards, 9,136 bags sugar, 4,850 D/bags crystal sugar.

From Venice:—20 cases spun waste silk.

From Venezia:—10 cases cotton yarn.

From Port Sudan:—12 packages Ivory.

From Aden:—32 bags Gum Arabic 33 bundles Alkali.

S. S. Castalia, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd, from Liverpool:—31 bales cotton wool, 3 bales cotton linit, 22 bales cotton bunting, 20 balss cordage, 100 bales old newspaper, 18 bales paper, 22 rolls paper, 524 boxes tinplates, 1,930 boxes common soap, 1,915 cases common soap, 10 bundles common soap, 14 bundles toilet soap, 82 cases toilet soap, 23 cases cottons, 21 bales cottons, 170 S/cases Galvd Ridging, 32 S/cases Galvd sheets, 5,802 bundles Galvd sheets, 6,458 bundles Hoops, 250 bundles yellow metal sheets, 11,813 pieces Flshplates, 30 bundles steel, 239 bars steel, 29 coils galvd wire, 17 crates Earthenware jars, 174 D/bags Dextrine, 100 D/bags Fine salt, 400 kegs bicarb soda 1,300 bags bicarb soda, 107 bags bottles, 27 drums zinc chloride, 46 drums paint, 133 drums bleaching powder, 20 drums caustic soda, 2 barrels Salammoniac, 20 casks soda ash, 800 casks China clay, 25 cases lead plates, 110 cases art silk yarn, 25 cases art silk and cottons, 25 cases Bath bricks, 40 cases Glycerine, 61 cases bottled beer, 137 cases biscuits, 15 cases window glass, 39 cases pipes, 309 pans, 309 traps.

From Manchester:—10 drums Lubricating oil, 505 bale. old newspaper, 22 bales old blankets, 9 bales tents, 19 bales cotton piecegoods, 16 bales cotton goods, 23 cases cotton goods, 70 cases cotton yarn 90 bales cotton yarn, 529 bales cottons, 781 cases cottons, 40 cases Household soap, 1,251 bundles galvd sheets, 15,235 bundles Hoops, 4,400 bags soda ash, 36 casks colours.

From Glasgow:—20 drums Cylinder oil, 40 drums soiza oil, 128 drums Textile Stait, Extracts, 240 drums Turpentine, 5 drums paint, 52 casks paints, 30 casks bolts and nuts, 10 bags bolts and nuts, 3,531 plates hard spelter, 90 bags rivets, 254 bales paper, 17 bales cottons, 611 cases cottons, 32 cases cotton piecegoods, 9 bales cotton piecegoods, 7 cases cotton yarn, 76 bundles iron bars, 100 bundles galvd shets, 35 steel bars, 95 angles, 1,000 Fire bricks, 62 tubes, 2,373 pipes, 23 cases sewing cotton reels, 91 cases wine, 660 cases whisky.

S S. Bellfield, Agents Killick Nixon and Co, from Durban:—6,611 tons coal.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 21.

	For.	Steamer.	Date	Mails close at
1.	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3.	Japan .. (superscribed)	..	..	..
4.	China	S/S Sado Maru.	23rd Jan. 25.	6-30 p.m.
5.	.. (superscribed)	..	..	..
6.	Australia via Dkodi and Colombo ..	..	..	..
7.	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Mauritius and Reunion	..	..	..
9.	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa ..	..	..	..
11.	L. Marquis .. .	..	..	..

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, January 23, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2202-23—N C Dalal and Co, Mohanlal Bhugwandas v Valli Mahomed Lalan Mahomedali and Co.
40-24—Patell and E, Shamji Bros v Nagindas Sarupchand and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
42-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Mahomed Chand Babel v Mahant Hasam Musa Kalandar and ors.
208-24—Motichand and D, Bookuran Mulji v. Chaturdas Viramdas and others, Shah and Co.
180-24—N C Dalal and Co, Champsey Jiwandas and another, Gordhandas Mowji and others, Merwanji K and Co
1047-23—Dawasa and Co, Adam Noor Mahomed v P H Burn and others, J P Wallace and Co, Mulla M R & Co.
1048-23—Amin and D, Chandulal Gangaram and another v Chotalal Bhagwandas and Another, Khandwalla and Chh, Dahyabhai and Co.
1421-23—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yemmanna Ritappa Balaram and others, Little and Co., Dabholkar and J.
1707-23—Davalji and Co., Jiwanlal Manilal Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
1358-23 Motichand and D, Bhagilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and others, Mulla and M.
304-24—Amarchand and M, N H Moos v Girdharlal Amarlal, Madhavji and Co.
1562-24—Merwanji K and Co., Jehangir Manchershaw Meetamanek v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.
1382-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaokar v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.
1443-23—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Crawford B and Co.
1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdulhusein and anr v The Kohinoor Film Co. Amarchand and M.
1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundry Engineering Co Ltd v Lala Hur Narain, Judah and S.
788-24—Carolin and V, The Union Bank of India Ld v Khan Bahadur Kasam Rahimtulla and others, Dastur and Co., Addesir H D and Co., Tyabji D and Co.
2336-24—Mulla and M, Cassumali Sajanli Vasai Valji and another v Jafferbhai Kanji, Vrailal and Co.
2407-24—Merwanji K and Co, K S Dhondy and Co v Sadasiv Narsuji and Co, N D Bhatt

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 45

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1548-23—Payne and Co, Sookhabai v Sukanbai and ors, Mehta L and Co, Payne and Co.
1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle v Raganath Hari Ballas Shrikisan, Soonderdas and Co
384-23—Madhavji and Co, Hakimbux Dilawar v Merwanji Maneckji Mistry and anr, Mehta L and Co.
224-23—Kanga and Co, Bhanji Hari v Vishram Kurseniji and ors, Shroff and K Sukhtanker and G.
1489-23—Jhavery and Co, Chotalal Vamalchand v R N Bijoor, N D Bhatt.
37-23—Patell and E, Abdul Huseni Gulamhusein Bandukwalla v Abdul Husein Jafferi Contractor and anr, Rustom) and G.
289-23—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Khatizabai and ors, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.
2334-23—Vachha and Co, Morrarji Valibhoy v Nazerali Shamsuddin and anr, Dubash and Co.
2415-23—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji and Co v Gokuldas Acharatlal Mohanlal Purnanand C and J.
140-23—Payne and Co, The Official Assignee v Narayan Kalidas, Dharamsy D and Co.
1821-21—Tyabji D and Co., vs. The Hon'ble Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others.
2340-25—Thakoredas and D vs. Premsukhdas Uderam, and others, Abdul Gani Bandhu Gandhi, Pansukhlal H M and Co.
1071-23—Motichand and D. vs. Basiklal Jekisondas Seth, Dayabhay Maganlal Khandwalla, Khandwalla and Co.
1105-23—Bhaishankar K and G, Rai Saheb Sangildas Justram, vs. The Sir Shapurji Bhrocha Mills and others, Payne and Co.
424-23—Merwanji K and Co., Gani Haji Ahmed Haji Jackeria Haji Jan Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co.
321-23—Vachha and Co., vs. Rehman Bhaiji Hassan Suleman, Ardeshir H D and Co.
850-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Jaigohal Premsagar Jassram Diwanchand, Pandia and Co.
S.-C-Ct. 274/3826-23—Amarchand and M vs Vrajlal Gordhandas, The ... Industrial Bank, Ltd., Little and Co

SHORT CAUSES.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M & Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubas v Khursetji Jamsetji Mehta and others, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3462-22—Tyabji D and Co., Mahomed Yakoob Haji Ahmed and ors v Khan Bahadur Casum Rahimtoola and ors, Dastur and Co., Captain and V. Payne and Co.
3757-22—Craigie B and C, Gaekwar Industrial Ltd v Hamed Haji Dadu, M B Chothia and Co.
3763-22—Craigie B and C, Gaekwar Industrial Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetpurwalla, M B Chothia and Co.
4775-22 Amin and D, Juzab Isak, v Haji Sulaiman Saleh Mahomed, Chitnis K and M.
1961-22—Shamrao M and H, M K Hiramanek v Ramkrishna B Thakar, Jehangir and S.
1795-22—Malia and M, Mathuradas Liladhar and Co, The Mirasi Bussen Kaisha Ltd, Payne and Co.
4894-22—Shamrao M and H, Halimabai v Dada Umer and others, Jhavery and Co., Unwalla P and F.
5627-22—Pandit and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt v Girdharlal Damodar and Co, Dastur and Co.
883-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damodar and Co. Ramchandra Madhavrao Beatt, Pandia and Co.
4432-22—Amin and D, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., K H Rayani and Co. and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1977-22—Mahibhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd., Bhikhabhai Virchand.
201-22—Merwanji K and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Madavji Mohanji and another, Payne and Co.
1470-22—Payne and Co, Hoesein Bros v The Bombay Hune Pipe Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.
1443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhunatker and another, Ganpat Pundlik Dhumatker and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Mahilal and K.
1456-22—Malia and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhay Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
1394-22—Kanga and Co, Dawood Moti v Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo and others, Payne and Co.
5089-22—Mulla and M, Narandas Ranchoddas Dwarkadas Ranchoddas and others, Motichand and D, Raghvaya N and Co.
S. C. Ct. 2650-24—Mulla and M, N H Moos v The Presidency Mills Ltd and others, Dahltary F and D.
3395-22—Purnanand and C, Chubwalla and Co, Fatmabai
909-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsy v Virji Jetha, Raghuara N and Co.
1985-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chhaganlal Jugjiwan and others, Tyabji D and Co.
1122-23—Vachha and Co., Davabhai Ambalal and Co v Ranji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.
1750-22—Mathbhai J and M, Haji Sajfanali Shastri and Co v Haji Shaikh Hussin Yusuf
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Nevalchand, Majukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.
5626-22—Thakeredas and Co., Dawoodbhai Esoofali and another v Asmaboo and others, Mirza and M, Jamsetji R and D.
1645-22—Mulla and M, Mistry Nanji Madhavji v Kallianji Haribhai and another, Payne and Co.
906-22 Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulamhusein Esaji Taibhoy, Dallas and Co.
426-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1831-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Lakhmichand Padamsy v Damodia Mansang Devkaran and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
417-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Desai, Dwarkadas Premji and Co. Madhavji and Co.
1376-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.
1774-24—Jhavery and Co., Chaitandas Daga Ranchoddas Pragji and Co, Rele and Co.
1442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramjial and Co., Raghvaya and Co.
1742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shahikant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrijlal and Co.
4089-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co
2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Motichand Gangaram and others, Parulker and R
2147-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Khimji Lalji Amin and D.
1975-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.
847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Ratta, vs Manekhlal Aghadbhai, Ramanlal and H.
45-24—Marvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghanaya N and Co.
3564-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotandas, Dubash and Co.
2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Sulemun Moose Malekia, v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.
2144-23—Dabholkar and J. N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Maneeklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.
2210-21—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jivanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
2893-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivacharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingji Merwanji K and Co.
3786-24—Tyabji D and Co., Bhagwantrao Parashram Palekar and others, v Laxman Devoo and other, Khandwalla and Co.
1941-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee v Khodidas Ambaram, Dikshit M and Co
2288-24—Dastur and Co., Parashram Cooverji v Ranchoddas Vasanji and others, Amin and D.
3506-24—Mahohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharma Golame v Sorabji v Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L. Rele and Co.
3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and [illegible] ta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

T. C. DATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 654.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A Frcs 689.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 679.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D/s at D P Rs. 103.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.78-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs 88.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs [illegible].
London—Rome Lires 117.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed steady with sellers for T T on London at 1/5 29/32.

London, Jan. 21.

Tele. Transfers from 1/5 15/16
Bar Gold steady £4 7/8
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 5/16

London, Jan. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying. Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1925.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 22.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 31/32
[illegible]	6/8
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	158
Shanghai	214 1/2
Japan	104
Singapore	159

Market Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 21.

Stockholm 17.75
Christiania 31.33
Amsterdam 11.85
Switzerland 24.80
Belgium 95.13 yesterday's
Athens 278.00 yesterday's
Prague 159.25

London, Jan. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.53
Exchange on London in Germany 20.065.000 m.
Exchange on London in Italy 116.80

New York, Jan. 21.

Demand Bills 4.78.25

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/5/16
Bank's selling T T February 7/8.
Bank's buying T T February 15/16.
Bank's selling T T March 27/32.
Bank's buying T T March 29/32.
Bank's selling T T April 25/32.
Bank's buying T T April 27/32.
Bank's selling T T May 23/32.
Bank's buying T T May 25/32.
Bank's selling T T June 11/16.
Bank's buying T T June 3/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 3½ per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Time 3½ money—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCK ETC.

London, Jan. 21.

Rounding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £117 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1961-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14.
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
3½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/3.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 100/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1939 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of Market—Dull.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1380 sd, India 74/8, Central 22/12, Eastern 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 420, Alliance 90, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1147/8, Bradbury 250, Century 562/8, Central India 531/4, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 137/6, Crescent 240, Dawn 65, E. D. Sassoon 1/11, Fazulbhai 980, Ginning 75, India Bleaching 222/8, Indore Malwa 83/12, Kasturchand 12/8, Khatau 170, Kohinoor 1260, Madh. Scindia 61/4, Madhavji 278/12, M. Petit 2050, Meyer Sassoon 127/8, New Great 151/4, New City 310, Pabani 670, Phoenix 570, Simplex 222/8, Swan 1300, Swadeshi 640, Tata Mill 167/8, Vishnoo Cotton 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 285, Alcock 205, B. Burma 330, B. Burma N. I. 72/8, Bt. Burma Pfd 4/11, B. Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 63/12, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni ord 30, Katni def 150, New India Insur. 11/14, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron ord 11, Tata Iron def 26/14, Tata Hydro 960, Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 21.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £22.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £11 1/2.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 22.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2650
Elphinstone	35	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4000
Alliance Cotton	90	Vishnoo Cotton	1725
Indian Dy & Bldg	222-4	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	100	Wadia Woollen	
E. D. Sassoon	1-10-0	Mill	742
Indian Wollen Mill	17	Sassoon Silk	540
Coorlah Woy Mill	120	Sassoon Cotton	4888
Kilachand	6-4	Rajahpur	10500
Koorla Mill	0-5	Standard Mill	1600
Kasturchand	12-8	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Khandesh Mill	22-0	Hyderabad	2440
Khatau Mill	171-4	Tata Power Elec.	95
Gold Mohur	30	Punjab Cement	2-4
Jamshed Mill	125	Bombay Flour	nilg.
Jeraj Baloo	8-0	Union Flour	12-8
Tata Mill	70	Oriental Life	480
Dawn Mill	250	Emperor	425
New City	310	New India	11-14
Planet	2-8	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Premier	8-12	Great India	10
Presidency	70	Scindia Steam	6
Bradbury Mills	175	Eastern Chemical	
Bombay Indstl	16	Port Canning	230
Birla	8	B'bay Telephone	30
Madhavji	180	" Uganda	60
Madhavrao Scindia	1-4	" Burma New	7-8
Vaneshi Petit	2750	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
		Tata Oil	9

Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 3/4 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 57 3/4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/1/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/9/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/1/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/14.

London, Jan. 21.

Bar gold ready s. 87/3.
Silver ready d. 32/5.
Silver forward d. 32/2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain. Not sufficient silver at lower rate. The market not over-strong at the quotation. India bought cash and sold forward. China was buyer at lower rate.

GOLD

Bombay, January 22.

Ready :—22-12-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	22-2 0	22-4-0	22-1-6	22-1-6
Fagan	22-0 6	22-0-6	22-0 3	22-0-3

Tej Mandi
Maha 0—4—0
Fagan 0—12—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER

Bombay, January 22

Ready :—75-4 0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	73-11 0	73-1-0	73 1-0	73-11-0
Fagan	73-0 0	73-0-0	73-0 0	73-11-0

Tej Mandi
Maha 1—6—0
Fagan 2—6—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 22.

A further decline of 4 to 7 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The tone of the market is quiet. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 8 points down. The market is featureless.

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 457 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 455. Around this level a well-known Indore operator and Bazar operators were moderate buyers and the values recovered to Rs. 456 1/2, and the market closed at Rs. 456. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 455 1/2 and closed easy at Rs. 454 on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses. Exporters were moderate buyers for Oomra.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 467 and gave way to Rs. 466 on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses, but again improved to Rs. 468 on scattered buying and closed at Rs. 467. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 441 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 441 Exporters were sellers, whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers. F. G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 393 and Rs. 383 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, January 22.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	454
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	39 1/2
" " ..	March	..	382
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	464
" " ..	March	..	440

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 22.

Description.	Superfine	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjat	421	411	398
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh ..	472	462	447
M. G. Mathia	—	450	440

B. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, January 22.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	456
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	392
" "	March ..	..	383
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan	..	467
" " ..	March	..	441

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 22.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G ..		..
"	Fine M.G	410/15	..
"	F.G.M.G 385/90	..	..
Sind-Punjab Fine	M.G ..	410/15	..
"	F.G.M.G 385/90	..	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G. ..	..	..
Wardha-Hinga Fine	M.G	470	485 ..
Nagpur ..	"	470	485 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G	484	4 0 ..
Pulgaon .. "	"	465	470 ..
Dhamangaon "	"	455	465 ..
Amraoti .. "	"	455	465 ..
Khamgaon-Akola "	"	455	4 5 ..
Malkapur "	"	445	455 ..
Khandesh "	"	440	450 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. March.
Broach Fine	M.G. ..	..	467
" Fully Good	" ..	..	..
Mathia Fine	" ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	430	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	..	..
Westerns	"	500	.. ..
"	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G	500	..
Dambodia		560	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

22nd January, 1925.

New York Market, 21st Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last Liverpool prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23 78	Mar.	23.65—13	23.71	—07
24 10	May		24.04	—07
24 32	Jun.		24.25	—07
23.94	Oct		23.90	—04

New York spot on 20 h Jan, 24.00 —03
New Orleans .. .. 23.80 —
Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet featureless market, May highest 24.04 (2-45 p.m.), lowest 23.88 (1.04 p.m.), range .12 points.

Liverpool Market, 21st Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
2 76	Jan.			12.68	—08
12.83	Mar.	12 80—03	12.81—02	12.77	—06
12.92	May	12 91—01		12.86	—06
2 86	Jul.			12.91	—05
2 77	Oct.			12.73	—04
Egyptian					
27 00	May			26.70	—30

Quiet market. American cross rate 4.78.
A further ginning report will be issued in New York on 23rd January showing the number of bales ginned upto 15th January.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
January	12.68	—.8
March	12.77	—.6
May	12.86	—.6
July	12.91	—.5

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales

Mid Americans Spot:—Universal Standard quiet 13.03
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.35 d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.66
May	23.99
July	24.21
New York Noon Call	
March	23.63
May	23.96
July	24.17
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	23.51
May	23.94

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	12.73	—.3
February	12.72	—.4
March	12.82	—.1
May	12.90	—.2

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	28.55	—.30
March	27.50	—.10
May	26.80	—.20
July	25.70	—.25
November	22.10	—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
January	12.68	—.8
February	12.68	—.8
March	12.77	—.6
April	12.88	—.6
May	12.86	—.6
June	12.88	—.5
July	12.91	—.5
August	12.87	—.4
September	12.80	—.4
October	12.73	—.4
November	12.65 pls.	47
December	12.61	—.4
January	12.59	—.4
Tone :—Quiet.		

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Scinde Good	10.40
Scinde Fully Good	10.80
Scinde Fine	11.20
Bengal Good	10.50
Bengal Fully Good	10.90
Bengal Fine	11.30
Oomra Good	10.80
Oomra Fully Good	11.30
Oomra Fine	11.80
Broach Good	11.05
Broach Fully Good	11.45
Broach Fine	11.85

Liverpool Cotton market will close at 12.30 p.m. on 31st January.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	28.55	—.30
February	28.05	—.30
March	27.65	—.30
April	27.15	—.30
May	26.70	—.30
June	26.15	—.30
July	25.65	—.30
August	25.40	—.30
September	24.85	—.30
October	24.50	—.30
November	22.20	—.10
December	22.05	—.10
January	22.00	—.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 21.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

March	23..71	—.7
May	24.03	—.7
July	24.25	—.7

Spot Cotton at New York 24.00 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.70 —.10
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

March	23.70	—.11
May	23.95	—.9

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 1/2
Demand Bills 4.78.25
Foreign mined 68 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Jan. 21.

Futures at New York

January		
March	23.71	—.7
May	24.03	—.7
July	24.25	—.7

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 21.

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb. sellers 42/9.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 21.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 69/6.
Rosario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 70/6.
Tone:—Argentine Wheat was firm but quiet.
Australian Jan./Feb. sellers. Firm with good trade 68.
Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 65/6.
Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb. value 64/6.
Tone:—Indian Wheat was quiet with re-sellers in the market.
Club No. 2, Calcutta April/May paid 64.
Choice White Bombay Jan./Feb. nominal 68.
Choice White Delhi Jan./Feb. paid for Liverpool shipment 65/6.
Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. 69/6 loading paid.
Cargo South Australian 68/7 1/2 loaded paid, and 68/6 paid for January Shipment and 68/10 1/2 paid for February.
Cargo, New South Wales 67/6 paid for March Shipment.
Cargo, Australian 67/6 Sailer expected in February, paid.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 22

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Amedabad Advance ..	422-8	..	420
Bombay Cotton	505	..	505
Bombay Dyeing	1142-8-45-35	1135-42-8	1147-8
Century	555-57-8-52-8	557-8	62-8-561-4
Nagpur	530-27-8	530	731-4
Colaba	160	162-8	180
Crescent ex divi.	242-8-45-41-4	241-4	240
Indore ex-divi.	393-12-92-8	393-12	92-8 393-12
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	446-4-50-46-4	447 8	52-8-450
Pearl ex-divi.	562-8-65-55	556-4	57-8-62-8-561-4
Phœnix	570	..	565
Bharucha	107-8	..	107-8
Simplex	220-18-12	220	223-12
Swan	1300	..	1300
Swadesh	640	640	640
Pabni	370	..	370
Fazal ex-divi.	945-57-8-46-4	951-4	57-8-958-12
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	167-8	..	167-8
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	120	..	120
Madhavji	370-67-8	..	73-12-378-8
Finlay	867-8	..	880
Goksk	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	187-8	..	187-8
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	..	127-8
Alcock	202-8	..	200 202-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	320	..	320
Bombay Elec Tram ..	90 10	..	92-8-93-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	63-12	..	63-12
Bundi Cement	8-4	..	8-4
Central E. Mining	31-12	..	31-12
Indian Cement	38-12	..	38-12
Tata [illegible]fd.	11	10-12	11
Tata Steel Defd.	26- 4	26-14	26-4 26-14

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 22.
(6.30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chambr of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	..57 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 3 0	11 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..11 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..13 11 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..13 7 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..73 0 0	14 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..67 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black ..	..61 0 0	12 9 0
Poppyseed, White	..15 10 0	14 6 0
Groundnuts	..68 0 0	13 14 0
Mowraseed ..	.. 9 2 0	9 7 0
Barley ..	..41 0 0	6 3 0
Castorseed ..	..61 0 0	12 10 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready		
Delivery ..	.. ....	5 8 0
Jira ..	..16 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	.. 8 6 0	
Linseed May ..	..13 14 9	
Groundnuts J/F	..63 8 0	
Cotoon Seed ..	.. 5 8 0	
Castor Seed M-M.	..12 2 0	
Cotton Seed F-M.	.. 5 7 0	

METALS.

London, Jan. 21.

English best Selected Copper £69.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £ 64 3/4.
Copper Braziers £85 1/2.
Yellow Metal £83/16.
Hard Spelter 303/4.
Corrugated Sheets 17 3/8.
Tin Block £—
Tin Block £257

BRASS

Bombay, January 22.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER

Bombay, January 22.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	41	0	0
Pat Klai	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4	..	57	8	0
" " to 1 ..	..	58	0	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 ..		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 22.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	14	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	1	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	8
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	13	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	13	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	0
"	No. 42—2	1	9	0
"	No. 20	1	1	3
"	No 32	1	5	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Ready Prices are unaltered with scattered purchase Enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4460 bags, showing a very moderate record of offtake.

Forward Prices for B.R.B. Beet Sugar Dec. Shipment and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Jan/Feb/March shipment show an improvement of 2d. per cwt. Java Forward Prices for Jan/Feb/March. Shipment have also improved by 4d. per cwt. other positions remaining unaffected.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment Dec. Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/August/Sept. Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 18/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/9 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—
Jan/Mar. nominal 20/3
Jun/July. sellers 16/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay—
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi—
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/9 1/4

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bares.—
Jan/Feb. sellers £24 5/8
Tone:—Quiet and prices barely maintained
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
Months March/April buyers 49
Buyers, etc. May/August buyers 48/6

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with quiet trade at £22 3/16 paid for Jan./Feb.
Cottonseed Bombay Jan./Feb. Sellers 10-5/8.
Castorseed Bombay Jan./Feb. Sellers £22 7/8.

RAPESEED.

London, Jan. 21.

Ferozepore Real Bold for Jan./Feb. Sellers £20 3/4.
Toria Closed Steady for Jan./Feb. Sellers at £20 1/8.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./March 18 1/2.
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 17.
Tone:—Opened irregular, closing firm.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, January 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st January, 1925.

Cotton	24313 Bales.
Wheat	10 98 Cwts.
Linseed	4921 "
Rapeseed etc.	1182 "
Gingellyseed	4282 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	19568 "
Castorseed	1666 "
Rice	3365 "
Myrabollams	3144 "
Cottonseed	34 81 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	602 "
Juwar	165 "
Masur	1437 "
Barley	1064 "
Bajri	1019 "
Coal	945 Tons.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH DAY

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURAY, JAN. 24.

(First race starts at 2-30 p.m.)

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Time 5-0 p.m.

Greenfinch 9, Harry Tate 8-13, Entalled 8-13, Henri 8-11, Rackle 8-11, Knight of Clonmel 8-10, Krishna Kumari 8-1, Joe's Luck 7-12, Miss Evans 7-12 Northern Light 7-11, Precious Lass 7-7, Christmas Holiday 7-6.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles. Time 4-30 p.m.

Krempion 9, Madelina 8-12, Trail 8-11, Prince Hamed 8-1, Charles William 7-9 Norbreck 7-6.

THE MARYBOROUGH HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile. Time 5-30 p.m.

Greenfinch 9-7, Krishnakumari 8-8, Joe's Luck 8-5, Gay Ditty 8-4, Precious Lass 8-0, Krempion 7-12 Madelina 7-10 Prince Hamed 7-.

THE VARVOSA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs. Time 4-0 p.m.

Arrowe 9-4, Dollarina 9-2, Ojira 91, Nabob 8-13, Island Lord 8-8, La Belle Frusquin 8-5, Poor Box 8-5, Toss Up 8-4 Web of Fate 8-3, Golden Gleam 7-12, Headstrong 7-5.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 6-0 p.m.

Baktavar 9-5, Mavish 9-2, Hatchet 9, Trade Mark 8-13, Rarity 8-12, Kooleb 8-12, Andolis 8-10, Forfeit 8-9, Arab Knight 8-3, Kamel 8-3, Mahir 8-1, Hamiar 7-9, Hishan 7-8, All Clear 7-4, Square 7.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 2-30 p.m.

Monte Carlo 8-2, Chichester 9-0, Shanwar 9-0, Rose 9-0, Nabhan 9-0, Daham 9-0, Gooilahab 8-10, Himalaya 9-0, Kalipha 8-10, Sadik 8-6, Zamrood 8-2, Scotland 9-0, Falak 9-0, Zerbola 8-6, Monarch 9-0, Watchmaker 9-9, Namsa 9-0.

DIVISION II—Time 3-0 p.m.

Thankful 9-0, Valse (late Rabdan) 9-0, Firdis 8-2, Faisal 9-0, Abu Tamain 9-0, Amir 7-8, Dhoonia (late Tarvie) 8-6, Noori 9-0, Electric Power 9-0, Simmah (late Rainbow) 9-0, Howran 9-0, Varid 9-0, Rashim 8-10, Yeman 9-0, Farhood 8-10, Abbas 8-6, Arab Prince 9-0.

DIVISION III. Time 3-30 p.m.

Zoolfakar 9-7, Hindoostan 9-0, Zigzam 8-10, Kubeshan 8-2, Zulan 8-2, Jamil Pasha 9-0, Rehearsal 8-5, Argentine 8-6, George 9-0, Sharaff 9-0, Snood 7-8, Glory 9-0, Gazalon 9-2, Clog Dance (late Finjan) 8-2, Amanta 8-10, Dhary 9-0, Alyid 8-6.

LUCKNOW RACES.

BIDESIA WINS CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

A record crowd assembled to-day to watch the Lucknow races. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and His Excellency the Governor were amongst the visitors. The weather was lovely and the race for the Civil Service Cup provided extremely good sport. Members of the Indian Civil Service in the United Provinces were At Home to the elite assembled at the Race Course. The following were the results:—

THE JUMPERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Talbot's GLAXO, 10-0, Haratt 1
Seth Khuboanda's SAGE, 11-1, Capt Berard 2
Capt Brett's FOXTOR, 10-7 (cd 11-3), Edward 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 7-8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's BIDESIA, 10-13, Dobie 1
H H Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC, 8-11, O'Brien 2
Mr Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL, 8-2, Liley 3
Raikut Balkunthpur's ELSIE R, 8-11, Barrett 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 8, Rs. and Rs. 8-8.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Bhargava's CACHALONG, 7-10, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Skinner's CULTIVATOR, 7-10, Balfour 2
Capt Blomfield's POMONA, 7-0, Fownes 3
Messrs Patel and Harrison's STEEL BLUE, 12-0, Morris 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 24 and Rs. 15-8

THE HARCOURT BUTLER CUP.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr R N Roy's JAUNT, 7-11, H Walker ... 1
Mr Kahjee's PIN MONEY, 9-6, Morris 2
Capt Nowill's CHINESE WHITE, 7-9, Edwards 3
Capt Robert's COURT JESTER, 7-0, Fownes 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54-8; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 8 and Rs. 50.

THE EUPHRATES PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mrs Stewart's CARLISLE, 7-13, H Walker 1
Capt Cox's CHUNGIZ, 7-2, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr Marchand's SIGNALLER, 8-1, Edwards 3
Mr Mahdi's ANTONIO, 7-4, Ghazita 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6-8.

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THIRD TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND REQUIRES 27 TO WIN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Adelaide. In the third Test Match, England have scored 348 for 8 wickets and require 27 runs to win. Gilligan and Freeman being not out. Strudwick is the eleventh man. Reuter.

NURMI THE "PHENOMENAL FINN."

LONDON, Jan. 22.

New York (New Jersey).—The world records for two and three-quarter miles and two and a quarter miles in indoor running have been broken by Nurmi the "phenomenal Finn" who took thirteen minutes three seconds and ten minutes forty-two seconds respectively for the two events.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

At Worcester, in the Cape Province, Joel's XI beat the Country Districts Eleven by an innings. The Districts made 113 in the first innings, Geary taking 6 wickets for 40 runs. Joel's XI scored 251 Tyldesley and Jameson making 92 and 54 respectively. Luys took five wickets for 77 runs. The Districts secred 152 in the second innings. Neethling contributing 61. Geary took 4 for 41 and Kennedy 4 for 31.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In the Association Cup replay, the Arsenal drew with Westham after extra time, the score being to (two?) goals all.

In the Football League First Division Liverpool beat Aston Villa by 4 goals to 1.

In the Rugby Union, to-day, the Cambridge University beat the Royal Air Force by 19 points to 13.

In the County Championship match, Middlesex beat Kent by 8 points to 3 at Richmond.—Reuter.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. III

Holders of land in Town Planning Scheme No. III Bandra, are notified that the Bandra Municipality intends to make certain modifications in the above scheme with a view to reduce the cost of the scheme as far as possible. To enable the Municipality to invite the views of the persons concerned in the scheme it is proposed to hold a meting of all the holders in the Town Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when the Town Planning Committee will explain the proposed modifications. Those affected by the scheme are therefore earnestly requested to attend, and it is expected there will be a very big gathering for the scheme has been hotly opposed in Bandra from its very inception.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Haji Isa Haji Oosman Poonawala who is a candidate for a seat on the Municipal Corporation rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bawla is the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Haji Nurmahom'd and Haji, dates merchants doing business at Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras, etc. He has donated thousands of rupees in the cause of education and other works of public utility including a donation of Rs. 15,000 to the Panchgani Muslim High School Fund. He is a Founder of the Taibya Orphanage of Poona, also a founder of the Kolsa Mohalla Charitable Dispensary. The Municipal Nationalist Party has proposed his candidate, and it is to be hoped colors will vote solidly in his favour and elect him to the vacant seat.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one of those who had recently joined the "Regiment of Unemployed," it was with alacrity that I read the advertisement appearing in the "Chronicle" of 20th instant under the "Situation Vacant" column inviting attention to the letter from the Labour Office, that appeared elsewhere in the paper. It is to be hoped that the prominence given to the letter, supported by an advertisement, would not have failed to achieve the purpose the Director of Labour had in view. The Labour Directorate requires reliable information about the extent of middle class unemployment in the City of Bombay and calls for returns "by post" in the nature of answers to a string of questions. The exact purpose for which this "horoscope" of a man's misfortunes is required is not made known, but no secret is made of the fact that the Labour Office is no employment bureau and that no endeavours will or can be made to secure work for those who want it. It is a misfortune to fall ill, but it is a greater misfortune to go to a hospital attached to Medical College where everybody examines but nobody prescribes. The Director's requisition is similar, and perhaps worse in one respect. An unemployed may have ample time to write out all the questions and their answers, but many would not have the inclination to do it when they know that their labours are not going to be of any immediate use to them. Even admitting that the patience and the inclination are there, most of those in the rank and file of the unemployed regiment would think twice before they part with, perhaps, their last anna to cover postage for sending the history of their misfortune to the Labour Office. It must be noted that unstamped returns will be refused, but there is a consolation for those who write and post in the prescribed manner, that their names will not be disclosed. Undoubtedly the Director's endeavours are quite laudable and he can well gauge the extent and nature of the distress of the workless if he can find out how many have not answered his queries for want of that "one anna."—Yours, etc.,

PROP.

HIGH COURT.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

SEVEN LAKHS DAMAGES AWARDED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.)

Ardeshir Mama ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Flora Sassoon ..... Defendant.

The facts of this case have been already reported in these columns. After the case was closed His Lordship delivered judgment. In the course of a lengthy and elaborate judgment His Lordship discussed and disposed of the various contentions raised on behalf of the parties. At the outset His Lordship found that the defendant's contention that the Court had no jurisdiction because the acceptance of the offer for the sale of "Il Palazzo" by the plaintiff in any was at Karachi and not in Bombay and that no part of the cause of action arose in Bombay. This was a suit for specific performance of a contract and for damages for breach of the contract. It was not a suit for land and therefore the fact of the land being situate in Bombay was immaterial. His Lordship however, pointed out that having regard to the relevant sections of the Transfer of Property Act and the Registration Act, the performance of the contract was to take place in Bombay and that was sufficient to give to the Court jurisdiction with leave granted under the Letters Patent.

His Lordship then went into the history of the negotiations on the part of the defendant for the sale of the property since 1917 both prior and subsequent to the negotiations with the plaintiff. His Lordship next considered in detail the correspondence and the telegraphic communications that had taken place between the plaintiff and the defendant and came to the conclusion that there was a clear and concluded contract with the plaintiff for the sale of the property. That being so the defendant was entitled to damages.

The plaintiff had assessed the damages at Rs. 7 lakhs on the footing of the offer by one Darashah Dubash for the purchase of the property for Rs. 25 lakhs shortly after the contract with the plaintiff and his Lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to the damages claimed.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 7 lakhs for damages and Rs. 1 lakh being the amount of earnest money deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant with costs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE.

REPORTED THEFT FROM MULTAN.

E. Gloster and H. Harrison, both of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers who were remanded into police custody by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, were put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate by Deputy Inspector Malpas on a charge of house-breaking and theft.

Deputy Inspector Malpas said that both the accused were stationed at Multan. On the 17th instant the accused were detailed to guard the regimental Treasury Chest. The next day it was found that a sum of Rs. 7,517-11-5 was missing from the Chest. Subsequently, it was discovered that both the accused had absconded. Inspector Price of the Multan Police came in search of the accused to Bombay. Sergeant Bailey of the Bombay Police was deputed along with Mr. Price to trace the accused. Both the accused were arrested by Sergeant Bailey in Watson's Hotel where they had entered their names as Johnson and James. A punch was made and property found in their room, viz. some clothes, a motor cycle worth Rs. 900 and a sum of Rs. 1,700 was taken into police custody. Both the accused were identified by a corporal of the regiment in Bombay.

The accused were further charged with desertion from their regiment.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Multan to take their trial before the District Magistrate.

MANAGER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield put up Henry Charles Hall before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of machinery valued at Rs. 506.

The complainant S. B. Kirtikar, Secretary of the C. I. Engineering Co., in his complaint stated that the accused was employed as manager in charge of their Machinery Department. All machinery goods were sold by the C. I. Engineering Co. through the accused, but he had to inform the Secretary.

During October last, the company received some consignment of machinery from Kurla. The accused was alleged to have sold some machinery to one P. Baroati worth Rs. 776 money of which was not forthcoming. The accused had moreover not informed the Secretary. The accused was arrested by the police at 3 p.m. on Wednesday last.

Mr. De Cruz, pleader, applied for bail. The accused was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and a surety of a like amount, Rs. 500 to be deposited in cash.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

In the Share Market, Imperial Bank of India has raised its rate of interest of demand loans to seven per cent. In jutes there was no practical change in the speculative share to-day and although on the whole prices kept steady the tendency inclined somewhat towards weakness for the higher denominations. Towards the close a better feeling was reflected. Coals continued quite steady and a fair turnover was reported. In teas with only a limited business recorded—prices hardly underwent any alteration. Miscellaneous only attracted little attention and there was nothing of any special interest. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/1, 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 93/14, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1925 102/10, 6 per cent Bonds 1922 103/2.

Cottons:—Dunbar 187, Dunbar pref 145, Kesoram 5/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 645, Auckland 295/8, Bally 267, Belvedere 397, Cheviot 289, Clive 45/6, Clive "A" pref 103, Delhousie 4597/8, Howrah 45/6, Hukumchand 10/14, Kamarhatty 643, Kanknarrah 512, Lansdowne 555, National 11/14, Reliance 65, Union 645.

Coals:—Bansjorah 15/12, Borrea pref 76, Chatabar 5/4, Gopalichuck 10/4, Industry 2/8, Katras Jherriah 98, Koesonda and Nyadee 21/12, Nazira 1598, North West 27, Sendra 17/12, South Govindpur 1, South Karanpura 10/12, Sewardih 2/14, Standard 61/8, Talcher 7/4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 4/4, Indian Iron and Steel 29, Marshall and Co 5, 12, B I Corporation ord 5, B I Corporation def 5/8, B I Corporation pref 104, Burma Corporation 23, Kellner and Co ord 6/8, Ivan Jones 3/2, Bengal Paper ord 10/8.

Tea Companies:—Bateli 6/12, Kantapara 6/6, New Parighari 15, Sapoi 25/6, Dhunsri 6/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty-second pence.

MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ATTITUDE.

The Maternity Benefits Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly, was considered by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association last month. The following excerpt from the proceedings of the Committee reveals the attitude of the latter towards the Bill:—

The Committee had the fullest sympathy with the humanitarian motives of the Bill, as was evidenced by the fact that several members of the Association had during recent years introduced in their mills special maternity benefit schemes, particulars of which were furnished to the Collector of Bombay in response to a communication addressed by him to the Association on behalf of the Government of Bombay, but it was a matter of regret to the Committee that these voluntary efforts of the members of the Association had not received financial or other assistance from the Government of Bombay. After all, it was the function of Governments and not of employers to establish maternity hospitals, creches, etc. and to provide the requisite facilities for women during the most critical period of their lives, and if Government were to inaugurate a practical scheme in this connection they might depend upon the voluntary co-operation and assistance of industrial employers.

In the considered opinion of the Committee, there was an urgent need for maternity benefits for the poorer classes of women, and the time had come when Government should give this matter their serious consideration and should start maternity hospitals in different localities which were densely populated by the labouring classes employed in great industries. The members of this Association as stated above, might be confidently expected to co-operate with Government in any practical measure which Government might adopt in this direction. Legislation, however, on the lines of Mr. Joshi's Bill was foredoomed to failure for the very cogent reasons which were in the possession of Government and to which reference had been made above.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(Thursday January 22.)

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. S. M. Bhareucha, proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr. Anant Krishna Asandi, LL.B., on relief by Mr. D. S. Oka, LL.B. to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge Thana, vice Mr. M. G. Mehta, LL.B.

Mr. Maganlal Chhabhai Mehta, LL.B., on relief, to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. N. V. Desai LL.B.

Mr. Nagnlal Venilal Desai, LL.B., on relief to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur M. F. Kadri, O.B.E., LL.B.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri O.B.E., LL.B., on relief to act as District and Sessions Judge, Poona and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan vice the Hon. Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Oka, LL.B. to be Assistant Judge and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. A. K. Asandi, LL.B., transferred.

Mr. T. J. Peel I.C.S. Superintendent, Hindalgi Central Prison vice Mr. C. H. Brierley retired.

Khan Bahadur K. M. Cubwala to be Superintendent Dharwar Juvenile Jail and to continue to officiate as Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett to be Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang.

Mr. R. M. Lafa to be Superintendent, Thana Special Prison, and to continue to officiate as Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Mr. E. L. Wickham to be Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison, and to continue to officiate as Superintendent, Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

Mr. W. Laxton to be Superintendent, Karachi District Prison.

Mr. W. R. Sutton temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, has been granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 15th December 1924, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner, C.D., vice Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E. I.C.S.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S. to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Commissioner, C.D., vice Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E. I.C.S.

Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S. on relief, to be Revenue Officer Lloyd Barrage and Canals Project, vice Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Thana, vice Mr. S. M. Bharucha, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Godharlal Keshavlal Thakor to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, during the absence of Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector of Thana, is granted with effect from 19th January 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved leave on average pay for three months and a half.

Mr. S. G. Almoula, Industrial Organizer, Cooperative Societies, Bombay, to act as Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, N.D., vice Mr. Shah proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. C. S. Patel of the Bombay Agricultural Service is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from 5th January 1925 or the date of relief.

Mr. Sadashiv Vinayak Apte, Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is permitted to retire from Government service with effect from 14th January, 1925.

Mr. S. I. Saynni, Acting Assistant Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from 14th January 1925 vice Mr. Sadashiv Vinayak Apte, retiring.

Mr. E. W. Parry, I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and Salsette Development Officer is granted with effect from the 15th May 1925 or the date of relief, leave of absence for a period of seven months.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Deputy Director of Public Instruction to be on special duty in connection with the reorganisation of the Educational Services in this Presidency from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. C. Miller.

Mr. A. C. Miller, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, and at present on special duty as Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts' Council, to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr. M. Hesketh.

Mr. A. A. Hakimji, Assistant Master, Urdu Training Class, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Northern Division during the absence on leave of Mr. N. A. Khalique.

Mr. S. A. M. Lecrisi, M.B.Sm.I., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from the 7th April 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. J. A. Illingworth, A.R.I.B.A., Assistant Architect is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 23rd March 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Captain H. G. Grimwood, F.S.I., Quantity Surveyor in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and seven days with effect from the 1st April 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. N. N. Farrell, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 1st October 1924.

INDIANS IN PENANG.

MR. A. CADER APPOINTED MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

A Correspondent writes:—

Many friends of Mr. H. H. Abdool Cader, in the Bombay Presidency will be glad to learn that he has been appointed Municipal Commissioner of George Town, the capital of Penang. Mr. Cader is the eldest son of Mr. H. A. Cader J. P. of Surat who had for long business connections with Penang. Mr. Cader was born at Surat on September 10, 1890. He received his early education at Raffles School, Singapore, and then at the Penang Free School. He left for England in May 1905 and joined the County High School Ilford. Three years after he matriculated and joined Lincoln's Inn, London, and Christ's College Cambridge University and took Law Trips. On the 20th of January 1912 he was called to the Bar and had the honour of being presented to His Majesty King George V on March 11 the same year. He returned to Penang in April 1912 and was admitted to the Straits Bar on the 1st of November 1912 and the F.M.S. Bar three years later. He holds a certificate for French from the Royal Society of Arts, London, and has travelled extensively on the Continent and in India. In addition to being the first president of the United Indian Association he is also a member of the National Indian Association, London, Ensoff Club, Surat Old Fresh Association, Penang, and the Penang Turf Club.

MUSSOLINI BLACKER THAN HIS SHIRT?

LONG LIST OF CLUBBINGS CITED BY IMPRISONED DEPUTY.

The famous secret confession of Rossi, accused with Damini of being a principal in the Matteotti murder, has been published in Rome by "Il Dondo," in Mail Week. He declares that Mussolini was directly involved in the following crimes:—

The clubbing of the deputy Amendola was ordered by Mussolini and carried out by General de Bono and Colonel Candeloro.

The beating of the deputy Misuri (dissident Fascist) was suggested by Mussolini and carried out by Balbo.

The assault on Forni, another dissident Fascist, was ordered by Mussolini and carried out by Giunta and Rossi himself.

Mussolini was responsible for the attack on Nitti, the ex-premier, in which his house was sacked and his wife beaten.

SUBSCRIBERS VISITED.

The destruction of the Catholic clubs in Brianza was organised by Maggi upon Mussolini's orders.

"I will add," says Rossi, "that, by Mussolini's orders every day names of subscribers to the opposition papers were sent to the local Fascisti with orders to punish them."

Rossi also states, according to the Prime, that Signor Mussolini wrote with his own hand a number of the most violent editorials in the "Impero" and "Porolo d'Italia," and provided matter in the same strain to the Volta Agency.

As an example of his character, Rossi cites the occasion when Mussolini read a telegram of sympathy and solidarity with D'Annunzio, and instantly sent instructions that the sender, who lived in Cremona, should be clubbed and forced to drink castor-oil.

He acquits Mussolini of any responsibility for the Matteotti murder.

A semi-official communique was hastily issued saying that Rossi's confessions were received coldly by the public."

In the current "Review of Reviews" appears an excellent study of Fascism and the reason, for its rise, be two Italian students. Mussolini, they point out, originally professed most advanced ideas:—

"In July, 1919, he incited the masses to pillage shops. In September, 1920, he showed no disapproval of the seizure of factories by the Communists. He demanded also an amnesty for deserters." Signor Matteotti moved in the Italian Chamber a few days before the Fascists did him to death.

"It was not until the end of 1920 and the beginning of 1921 that Fascism and Mussolini became politically important. Numbers of the land-owning middle-class then joined the Fascist movement, while large landproprietors and industrialists subsidised it and turned it increasingly into a violent anti-proletarian direction."

HIS SEVEN SONS.

The Senate on December 25 examined Signor Finzi in secret for four hours (writes G. Giglio). Finzi is the ex-Fascist whose confession was published in part some days ago, and the Senate is inquiring into the charges of complicity in violence against De Bono previously head of the Fascist Militia.

Senator Melodia is presiding over the inquiry. The strictest secrecy is observed, but it is known that Mussolini has been carefully marring favour with Melodia.

He has now induced the King to give titles to Melodia's seven sons.

The Opposition Press demands that Signor Melodia should resign.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Swami Sharvananda on "Religion as a Force of Union" Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. "China" with English mails due at noon.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Town Hall.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

The s. s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—West Yorks vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly., Compurage, 4 p.m.; G. I. P. Rly. vs. Bombay Battalion, A. F. I., Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.; Y. M. C. A. Proctor vs. I. E. I., Oval, 4 p.m.; Eastern Telegraphs vs. Y. M. C. A. Cyculla, Oval, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 31.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, annual general meeting, 4 p.m.

KING CARNIVAL (CHOTA WEMBLEY).

King Carnival (Chota Wembley) opens to-night in aid of St. George's Hospital.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (B. P.).

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to 7 per cent.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a Calendar for the current year, with a photogravure of Dr. Besant on it, from the Besant Press, Madras.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I. will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

An ordinary meeting of all members of the Working Committee of All-India Shia Conference will be held at Muzaffari Press, Jail Road, Sirazi Imamwada to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

"WRIST WATCH FOUND."

Mr. P. N. Patel writes from the Agricultural College, Poona:—

"I have found a golden wrist watch near Rastas Peth P. O., Poona, on 19-1-25. There is a name carved inside the watch. The owner may come and take it from me."

LECTURE ON "COOPERATION."

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. Sayed Murtaza will deliver a lantern lecture on "Cooperation" in Urdu at 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) at the League's New Nagpada Night School. The lecture is open to the public.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 A.M. of 21st January 1925 to 6 A.M. of 22nd January 1925:—Small-pox 2 attacks; Cholera 1 attack and 1 death; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 95; total mortality this day last year 109.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE.

"Under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society an inter-collegiate debate will be held to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. in the Wilson College Hall," between the students of the Wilson College, and the members of the Sydenham College Students' Union. The Wilsonians will propose that "The advent of women in public life is in the best interests of society." The students of the Sydenham College will oppose this proposition. Prof. G. N. Joshi will preside.

GADKARI ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone, St. Xavier's, Wilson and Grant Medical College's death-day anniversary of the famous journalist Lokamanya and dramatist, Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari will be held in the Elphinstone College Hall, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) Mr. C. V. Vaidya will preside. Admirers of Mr. Gadkari and students of Marathi literature are cordially invited by the management of the anniversary celebrations, to attend.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The annual general meeting of the Chamber will be held in the office of the Chamber on Saturday the 31st instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The report for 1924 shows that there were at the end of the past year 498 members. During the year 17 joined and 49 discontinued their membership, out of whom 25 resigned, the names of 15 were struck off under the rules of the Chamber on account of their subscription having remained in arrears for more than one year, 5 closed their business and 4 members died, leaving at the end of the year 466 members.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The twelveth annual prize distribution of the Marwari Vidyalaya to the successful students of the school was held on Tuesday in the School Hall, Sandhurst Road, Sir Harisarali Goenka presided.

The report for the year ending May 1924 showed that there were 295 students in the rolls as against 269 last year. The University examinations results showed that all the sixteen students sent up for matriculation from this school came out successful. One of them stood first in the whole University in History and was awarded "The Bai Manekbai Byramji Jeejeebhoy University Prize." Seven students were sent up for the Government Service Certificate Examination; of whom six came out successful. The fees for attending the various classes were kept half of what they were in other schools in the city; the poor students were admitted free and were supplied books free of charge.

The Principal distributed the medals and prizes to students.

The following donations were then announced. Seth Ramnarayanji Ruia J.P. Rs. 11,000; Sir Hari Ramji Goenka Rs. 5,100 and Seth Oudhamalji Saraf promised to give a gold medal every year to the student of Marwari Vidyalaya, securing the highest number of marks in Sanskrit in the University Matriculation examination.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1924.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Railway Administration Report for 1923-24 has many interesting chapters, not the least of which perhaps is the very first. This chapter on general review is a welcome innovation in which the ordinary reader will find a great deal to exercise his intelligence. Thus the financial result of the working of all the railways for 1922-23 and 1923-24, is shown as follows:—

(in crores of rupees.

Gross total traffic receipts	93.49	94.89
Deduct: Working Expenses	65.96	61.05
Surplus profits paid to Companies	0.69	1.15
Interest and other payments	25.61	26.22
Net Surplus	1.22	6.47

This is, comparatively speaking, decidedly better result than has hitherto been obtained from the Indian railways since the War. Apart from the flush war years, in which the railway profits were inflated by the neglect or impossibility of the necessary repairs and renewals, the present result is distinctly satisfactory, as shown in a comparative table in the special chapter dealing with the subject in detail. According to that table, after meeting all the working expenses, the railways made the following return to capital:—

In 1913-14	5.01 per cent.
In 1921-22	2.64 per cent.
In 1922-23	4.38 per cent.
In 1923-24	5.24 per cent.

This may not be all that the framers of the latest scheme for the separation of the railways from the general budget may desire, for the capital at charge in 1923-24 was Rs. 640.72 crores, and the Inchcape Committee had laid down an expectation of 5½ per cent. profits on all railways combined. The present return does not include provision for interest and sinking fund allowances on the borrowed capital, which, if allowed for, would make the return of 6.47 crores on the total capital of Rs. 640.72 crores a charge equivalent to about one per cent, while the memorandum on the separation of the railway from the general budget demands a return to revenue of 5/6ths of one per cent as the contribution of the railways to the general finances of the State. But though inadequate perhaps in view of the amounts already spent on the railways, the present return must be welcomed and appreciated as an earnest of the possibilities of real economy and retrenchment in the Railway Department, if only the authorities responsible will bestir themselves.

The explanation of the Railway Department for the result may be accepted or dispensed with with varying degrees of satisfaction, though the point made by it that "it has, however, been necessary to bear in mind that the ordinary conception of retrenchment as a financial operation involving the reduction of expenditure by an arbitrary figure has not any application to the working of railways" may be safely extended to other departments of public activity. Retrenchment so conceived will be not real economy, and public finance must never lose sight of the demands of economy,—proper political economy,—even in the hardest moment of a State. The details furnished in this Report are by no means sufficient to indicate whether the Railway Department has itself always kept in view the principle it has so gradiloquently enunciated; but the non-commercial or strategic lines, officially so admitted and recognised, show a loss in mere working of over 16 lakhs, while the aggregate loss on their account in 1923-24 was 118.44 lakhs. This may be a little better as compared with 1921-22, when the aggregate loss was 170 lakhs, but it still remains a feature of the railway administration in India that the commercial lines have also to bear the burden of the non-commercial lines. We may add the rider that in many instances lines which are intrinsically strategic have never so far been admitted or recognised officially to be such, and that consequently the burden on the few really commercial lines is greater than it well may be. The rider is the more important to add because under the regime of separate budget the railways are still to be considered a single assot; for the commercial lines have not been separated from the strategic military lines, as the Legislature had desired. It is to be hoped that real economy will be effected under the new regime, and outlay on these non-productive lines will be restricted to the barest minimum, so as to release sufficient funds for the development of the productive commercial lines of railways.

Two other chapters of interest are those which deal with the purchase of railway material and the employment of the railway staff. The Inchcape Committee had had its axe applied to this department as well as others. That body found one of the greatest sources of wastage in the immense stores that seemed to have been ordered with culpable recklessness, almost without a plan or purpose. The mere loss of interest on stores running into scores of crores was an appreciable quantity. The way in which the Railway Board has given effect to the recommendations or implications of the Inchcape Report leaves much to be desired. For the larger portion, detailed in the chapter on the financial results of the working of Indian railways these changes are merely a matter of procedure. We are by means convinced that such rules as that the stores held should be written down to the market due (would these also mean writing up any time the current price went up) are really conducive to true economy. The writing off process has involved a loss of Rs. 32 lakhs in the year under review, and the stores held in balance aggregated Rs. 21.58 crores in value, or a reduction of 1.14 crores on the figure held at the end of the last financial year preceding the one under review. We find no explanation, we may add in passing, for the surprisingly exaggerated figure at which the stores in balance were said to be valued before the Inchcape Committee, which made its comments on the assumption that the stores amounted to Rs. 34 crores, whereas, according to the report under review, they were only Rs. 23.57 crores in value. Who is responsible for thus misleading the Committee? The system, of course, we shall be told, as usual, and no individual who could be punished for *pour encourager les autres*. The compiler of the Report seems to hope that the new rules for stores purchase favouring purchases in greater quantities in India will obviate the necessity of keeping large stores balances and so serve a double purpose—economy in the stores department and encouragement to Indian industry and Indian enterprise. But the table in para 73 relating to the stores purchases is not at all encouraging from this point of view. Out of the total purchases of Rs. 27.06 crores in the year under review, imported materials accounted for Rs. 18.79 crores, while indigenous materials aggregated in value Rs. 8.27 crores. This may be an improvement over the last year, though the compiler has very discreetly omitted to make the details clear. But that is certainly not all that could be done in that regard. In the most important items of the railway industries the indigenous material is insignificant or conspicuous by its absence; and the State through its Railway Department cannot be said to have discharged its duty towards the building up of Indian industry until the largest possible outlay is made on Indian materials made and purchased in India. The same note of disappointment must be sounded with regard to the recruitment of the Railway staff. The Indian Legislature has pronounced in no uncertain voice about the necessity of speeding up the Indianisation of the Railways in India; but out of a total number of new superior appointments, only 6, Indians got only 27 while Europeans secured 33 or 44 per cent. and Anglo-Indians 16 or 22 per cent. It is, moreover, the Report takes care not to indulge the amounts paid in salaries to the superior as well as the inferior staff, to the newly engaged as well as the old employees, distinguishing between the three classes of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Indians. We have no means of ascertaining if even in this step-motherly treatment they have considered the claims of Indians to really superior appointments in one of the most important employing departments of the State in their country. We have no other complaints to make against the Report, which is a very readable document, almost lavishly illustrated, except that the really interesting information is relegated to a corner of the plentiful supply of appendices. This may have been inevitable; and it must be recognised that care is taken to summarise the necessary and relevant information in appropriate places. But even so the casual reader may find some difficulty in understanding, if information is to be scattered in this un-co-ordinated manner. The other fault of delay in the publication of the Report cannot be laid at the door of the compiler, and consequently if the document reads a trifle stale, we cannot hold the railway authority responsible for it.

THE NEW PERIL.

The speech which Lord Reading made in opening the Assembly session is important, like all His Excellency's orations, less for the understanding it reveals of the present situation than for the illumination it casts upon the speaker himself. For, in his mastery of the art of saying nothing at great length there have been few Viceroys to compare with this ex-Lord Chief Justice of England who has presumably left behind with his discarded wig his trained sense of justice. His adaptive nature and flexible principles, which permit his co-operation with every Secretary of State from the late Mr. Montagu to Lord Birkenhead, are only less remarkable than his naivete in making bald statements about important problems and his meticulous omission of inconvenient facts. Thus while he is usually informed an apparently ignorant Assembly that the Taxation Committee had begun their labours without accounting for the gratuitous over-riding of the Assembly's will in the matter, he is pleased to shower exaggerated encomiums on the Colonies Committee without offering any explanation for the delay in publishing its report. Nor is Lord Reading explicit about the nature of the Committee's achievements. In a singularly colourless phrase reminiscent of red-tape draft, he quietly makes the bare announcement that "on the question of franchise and the Highlands there is no change in the position." Evidently His Excellency, anxiously preoccupied in tilting at imaginary windmills in Bengal, has no sympathies to spare, no verbal sympathies to offer, for the perpetuation of a grievous wrong. The solitary positive result of the Committee's efforts was the withdrawal of the immigration legislation. Our Liberal politicians, who are so fastidious about the abandonment of Non-Co-operation, as distinguished from its suspension, should demand further and better proofs before they complacently conclude that the immigration danger is really averted and not merely postponed. Anyway, with the other points of the settlement decided adverse to Indian interests and sentiments there is a prospect of immigration gradually diminishing, rather than reviving.

Not satisfied, however, with economising words in relation to the Indian overseas, Lord Reading has decided on a line of action which is fraught with disastrous consequences for Indians and has, we are glad to see, evoked the prompt and seasoned warning of Mr. Sastri. Instead of identifying himself wholeheartedly with the Indian position of an uncompromising rejection of the Kenya decision, as Lord Hardinge supported the South African *Satyagraha*, Lord Reading is proposing to take a step that is inconsistent with the national view-point and retrograde in its effects. Lord Reading's Government, we know to India's cost, have not been particularly keen or vigorous in safeguarding Indian interests abroad. Far from effectively backing the Indian demand for the reversal of the policy embodied in the White Paper as a whole, they abjectly surrendered to the Peel-Devonshire clique. As though their success in acquiescence in every fresh humiliation meted out to Indians by and in the Empire were not enough, Lord Reading's Government contemplate deputing an officer to investigate the areas in the Kenya Lowlands proposed to be set apart for Indians through the tender mercies of the Colonial Office. This attractive "concession" is at once futile and dangerous. It is futile because no mere improvisation of machinery for the carrying out of any single item of the Kenya settlement can mitigate the fundamental injustice of that decision or soften the feelings of righteous resentment felt by all Indians. No committee or officer can compensate for the deliberate insult to national self-respect involved in the decision. Nor is the proposal as innocent as it looks and Mr. Sastri has done well in pointing out the harmful effects it is likely to have both in Kenya and out of it. It will stereotype and crystallize the territorial segregation of Indians which they have consistently opposed.

The mean bribe of the reservation of the Lowlands is a cruel joke which cannot recompense Indians for their being deprived of the elementary civic right to settle in the Highlands. To investigate the Lowlands areas, is, therefore, to agree virtually to the racial ban on the Highlands and to acknowledge tacitly the badge of nationalelotry. If, while the inequitable decision stands, Indians are to participate in a scheme whose very basis is racial inferiority and which is the direct product of that decision, there is no meaning in their rejection of it. It is a poor statesmanship that refuses to accept a scheme and then goes on to admit the exclusive usurpation of areas on the sole ground of colour. Lord Reading can afford to view the position with phlegmatic equanimity but we trust that when the moment comes the Assembly will give the only reply that a representative Assembly sensitive to self-respect and national interests can give. Let it not admit racial humiliation by the back door after having challenged it at the front one. For racial segregation in Kenya will only stabilise segregation everywhere.

Notes of the Day.

Hopeful Howl.

"If there is anything on earth that makes me melancholy it is a humorous song." So said Sydney Smith after a musical entertainment. If there is anything on earth that encourages Indian Nationalists, it is the hysteria of the junker press in England. Lord Reading delivers an affable speech, and the jackals of the press, to borrow Lord Olivier's phrase, give a howl of menacing expletives about "firmness" in India. This is distinctly hopeful, because the press is not satisfied with the application of diarchy to cure supposed anarchy in India. The Ordinance is designed to last five years, that is, until 1930 when the Royal Commission will have had time to report. But the "Daily Mail" wants the prompt and complete annihilation of the Montagu Reforms. It cannot be very difficult because Mr. Montagu himself compared the Reforms to a tiny mustard-seed, but where the "Daily Mail" beats commonsense is in its argument that the non-apprehension of Sir Lee Stack's murderers is encouraging "Indian conspirators." The Journal wants a repetition of Egyptian policy in India, when there is no need whatever for a militarist revel. Our cotton crop is good and the work of the Indian Cotton Committee has given entire satisfaction to the Empire Cotton-Growing Association. The cotton-cultivation of Gezirah was acquired as a sequel to the Lee Stack murder. The Sudan Plantations' Syndicate of which Lord Derby is Chairman now enjoys a free hand in Gezirah. The "Daily Mail" is in ignorant rage when it calls for a dose of Egyptian policy in this country. Again, without rhyme or reason, it makes the Viceroy's speech an occasion for the plea that Indianisation should be stopped. Is this gratitude? Lord Reading pointed out in his speech that the Indianised sections of the Executive Councils, both of Calcutta and Delhi, loyally supported repression. Instead of acknowledging the result of Indianisation, the "Daily Mail" seems yelling at it. If the British press is in the humour for vilification, the outlook cannot be regarded as altogether gloomy.

Fantastic Comment.

Nor is the Anglo-Indian press slow in drawing hostile inferences in the name of the Bengal Ordinance. The "Statesman" generally affects a patronising attitude of impartiality, but the occasion for certification has upset its judgment. It would have preferred the Bengal Council to relieve Lord Lytton from his ill-favoured duty. Very solemnly it points out to Indians that the Irish Dail gave special powers to the Free State Government to deal with subverters of authority. The fact meets the warning of Lord Lytton that even a Swaraj Government may have to resort to exceptional powers. The readiness with which the Irish Dail helped the Government disposes of the contention that a country which fights non-constitutional authority, would be found helpless in democratic conditions. The "Statesman" takes a true measure of the trade-assistant's mind when it proceeds to argue that there is some inconsistency between the Bengal Council throwing out the Black Bill and the Assembly clamouring for its discussion. It argues thus:—

> "For to the English people it seems sheer stupidity not to make the most of one's opportunities, and downright crass folly to throw away the weapons of Parliamentary debate and propaganda. Moreover, how is an ordinary commonplace Englishman to understand or deal with politicians who refuse to debate the measure in Bengal, the province with which it is concerned, and then clamour for its discussion in Delhi?"

The "ordinary commonplace" Englishman must be an extraordinary numbskull if the problem, as stated by the journal, exists for him. They opposed the Bill in Bengal because the object was to throw it out. Clamour for its discussion at Delhi is also for destroying the Bill, if they can. It requires to be discussed at Delhi because the object is to secure its repeal. The measure will not require long palaver if the Government agree to abide by the vote of the Assembly. But Lord Reading has shown a clean pair of heels against the demand for discussion. He has invented pettifogging objections in the loud hope that they will burke all discussion while His Excellency is free to dilate in *ex parte* manner.

Awakening of Kaira.

The presence of the Mahatma among the Kaliparaj of Gujarat, at whose Conference he presided last week, has, as was expected, given an impetus to the movement of self-improvement which, with the help of workers like Dr. Sumant Mehta and others, they have been carrying on for some time. They seem to be determined, the Mahatma says, to carry out temperance reform in face of difficulties and to revolutionise their life by the introduction of the Charkha in their homes. They have passed two resolutions, one regarding spinning and the other requesting the Baroda, Baroda and Dharampur States to close liquor shops. The money-lender and the liquor seller have between them been responsible for the present unhappy state of the Kaliparaj and constitute the chief obstacle to their endeavour to improve themselves. The Charkha will be a potent instrument for their economic reformation, if only the temptation of drink is removed. The Government of Baroda have not so far made genuine efforts to assist the Kaliparaj in their anti-liquor campaign. But we trust the resolutions of the last week's Conference, which was attended by over twelve thousand people, will be an eye-opener to them and the States of Baroda and Dharampur and that the authorities of all these States will respond to the appeal for closing liquor shops and thus give proof of a statesmanship which recognises in time the gathering force of a great movement of reform.

PEACE WITH PACTS.

(BY L.G.K.)

A remarkable English statesman once brought England peace with honour. In India we are obliged to secure peace with pacts. During the latter half of last year, no question was debated in the Nationalist press of this country with greater warmth and greater barrenness of constructive suggestion than that of inter-communal discord, much to the delight of the Anglo-Indian press and its supporters in England, who gleefully pointed out that India would be lost—to England—if the strong arm of British Law and Order was not there. That strong arm was, however, not much in evidence at Kohat, and the mystery which attaches to the happenings there, and to the imbecile efforts of Government to whitewash the conduct of their own officials have brought into lurid light the keen and partisan differences which animate our leaders, Hindu and Muslim, on this question of balance of political power and opportunity between the two great communities.

Real politik.

I would say unhesitatingly that the ideal of Hindu-Muslim unity reduces itself in the minds of many of our countrymen into a consideration of balance of political opportunity and economic advance between the two communities. Sentiment is thrown aside in the discussions which ensue as at the last Unity Conference at Delhi, when in spite of the sobering effect of the Mahatma's fast, the moment a question of give and take was brought up, Hindu sided with Hindu, and Muslim with Muslim. A real change of heart, we are told, is needed before turbulent and suspicious elements in each community can be curbed into docility of conduct, but in the meanwhile *real politik* must replace political idealism. It is sad but significant that with the admirers of *real politik* Mahatmaji's efforts to secure Hindu-Muslim unity appear a little dubious. The Hindus who want to be Hindus first and everything else afterwards charge him with being just a wee bit partial to Muslims, while the political Maulanas are generally in a fix as regards their appreciation of Mahatma's attitude on the question. If they praise him without stint, they lose in esteem with the reactionary Moulvies so they make speeches and explain them afterwards.

Wanted a Revision.

I would say the discontent is healthy, because it opens men's minds to the urgent need of revising our conclusions on the subject. Is this Hindu-Muslim unity a matter of music before mosques, and the height of *peepal* trees, or is it a matter of jobs in Government service for one community or the other, of seats in the Legislative Councils, of nominations to the District and Municipal boards, of separate or joint electorates? Hindu *mass* opinion thinks very often it is the first, *educated* Muslim opinion thinks with untiring persistence it is the latter. This being the case, I hope the All Parties Conference will continue the useful work it began at Bombay, and through its Committee at Delhi really probe into the question of the revision of the Lucknow Pact.

Segregate The Communal Disease.

The adventures of the gutter press in the Punjab and the U. P. in providing sensational news about Hindu-Muslim squabbles generally go unchecked, because Law and Order is not primarily concerned in eradicating communal disunion, so long as it does not break out into actual violence. It is only educated Indian opinion in their provinces which can abate the nuisance. But, unfortunately, the educated Indian opinion is divided there on directly communal issues, and everything is looked up-

(Continued on page 10.)

NATIONALISTS' FIRST TRIUMPH!

OFFICIAL DAY ALLOTTED.

FOR DISCUSSING BLACK ORDINANCE.

PERSONNEL OF ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MEETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 22

Realising the strength of the feeling among non-official members of the Assembly Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member, agreed in the Assembly, to-day to the proposal of Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party to allot an official day at an early date to allow the House to discuss the Bengal Ordinance. As a result of this members dropped the idea of trying to move the adjournment of the House. This is the first triumph for the Nationalist party and augurs well for future.

BEFORE THE TRIUMPH.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S RESOLVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

At the meeting of the Nationalist Party, held yesterday, the question of moving the adjournment of the House to raise the debate on the Bengal situation in connection both with the Ordinance and with the old Regulation and their application for the purpose of interning well-known leaders of the Swarajya Party was discussed, and it was resolved that a number of motions for the said adjournment in alternative forms as was possible to devise with a view to obtain from Government an opportunity for raising a debate on this vital question, and with a view not to miss such opportunity owing to technical objections for disallowance, under the sweeping powers possessed by the Government, was resolved upon to be given notice by the leaders of the Party. In the meantime, it was however thought desirable to ascertain informally if the Government having regard to the wish and the strong feeling of the members in the matter, would themselves agree to give a day for the discussion of the subject. It is understood that the Government would agree to this course, and very probably some day will be set apart for the purpose.

NON-OFFICIALS' EFFORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

Both Chambers of the Central Legislature meet, to day, separately, in the Legislative Assembly. Non-officials will make an attempt to raise a discussion on the Bengal Ordinance, if possible, by a motion for adjournment. They feel so much over this question that they will even approach Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member, with a request to induce Lord Reading to allot a day this week, or early next week for discussion. But they fear that success will not meet their efforts. Lord Reading's disallowance of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's resolution and his defiant attitude as explained in his opening speech on this topic afford no encouragement to non-officials. Moreover they expect that Sir Alexander Muddiman might turn round and say that as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill had been reserved for his Majesty' assent which is expected to be given at an early date and as a supplementary Bill would be brought in the Assembly after his Majesty's assent, it would be impossible to allot a day for a fruitless discussion at this stage, and that non-officials might ventilate their grievances when the Supplementary Bill would be brought forward; but the Nationalists are determined to break through this obduracy and heartlessness of Lord Reading's Government and appeal to Sir Frederick Whyte, President, to allow the adjournment motion for which the Viceroy's permission is not strictly necessary, if the motion is in an acceptable form. In any case, some attempt will be made this morning, over the Benga' Ordinance, and if non-officials fail it will not be their fault. The exact situation will be known when the Assembly meets.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett, is expected to make an extraordinary long speech in introducing the Paper Currency Bill and Government want that it should be considered and passed to-day, but non-officials will move for a reference of the Bill to the Select Committee.

In the Council of State two non-official resolutions will be discussed.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Committee of the All-Parties Conference meets in Delhi on Friday after noon and leaders from several parts of the country are expected to attend.

Meanwhile, Hindu and Muslim leaders present in Delhi in connection with the Session of the Legislature have been holding informal discussions with their colleagues on the nature of communal demands which should be incorporated in any scheme of Swaraj and thereby pave the way for political unity in the country.

MUSLIM LEADERS' MEETING.

The Muslims met at the Raisina Hostel, when the attendance was over 30 and included many members of the All-India Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah presided and among others present were Sir Mahomed Shafi, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Zafar Ali, Mr. Barkat Ali, Moulvi Abul Kasim, Dr. Jeelani, Syed Murtuza Sahib, Dr. Haider, Shaik Moshir Husain Kidwai, Moulvi Mahomed Shafee, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan and Mian Abdul Azeez. Discussion mainly centred round the question of electorates, and it is understood that except for four or five the meeting was in favour of a separate electorate. The small minority is reported to have favoured a mixed electorate. Detailed discussion over the proportion of representation in the Legislatures and in the Services has been adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

HINDU LEADERS' MEETING.

The Hindu leaders held their meeting at the residence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the city. Those present included Lala Lajpat Rai, Swami Shradhanand and Pandit Nekhi Ram Sharma. Members of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha as well as the special committee appointed to focus Hindu opinion and formulate demands of the community were also present. There was a general discussion for over two hours, but no decision was arrived at. Further discussion will take place to-morrow.

SUBSTANTIAL ACHIEVEMENT.

ORDINANCE AND CURRENCY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The proceedings of the Assembly to-day, the first business day of the session, were to the on looker very dull. But this was not because the popular party was inactive or inefficient. On the other hand, their vigilance and efficiency resulted in, what might otherwise have been a fruitless controversy, a substantial achievement on both the matters upon which they have decided to bring matters to issue with the Government. The first was, as I have wired already, in regard to obtaining an opportunity for a full debate into the Bengal situation and the Nationalist Party had the satisfaction by prompt and vigilant action of expecting a much fuller discussion than the adjournment motion or even the ordinary non-official motion might have given. According to Sir Alexander Muddiman's announcement it is expected that practically the whole of an official day will be given very early for this purpose and the party will discuss and decide a resolution in proper form for raising comprehensively the whole issue involved in the repressive policy of the Government.

The second matter on which the Nationalist Party won to-day was with reference to Sir Basil Blackett's Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act. The attempt of the Finance Member to take it very much as a matter of course that the House should accept his expert authority on the matter was frustrated, notwithstanding the full and able speech he delivered reviewing the Currency policy of the Government. It was agreed on the Government side that members should have more time to consider the Bill, but Sir Purshotamdas' motion for adjournment on this matter was sought to be accepted with the stipulation that after a week's adjournment the Bill should not be referred to a Select Committee but dealt with immediately. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rightly objected to the proposal and said that he would not part with his right to move for a Select Committee if he found it fit. The Finance Member was put out and thought he could force the issue by calling for a division on the adjournment motion. When the division bell rang, however, members swarmed in, much to the discomfiture of Sir Basil Blackett. The adjournment motion was put again by the President before asking the House to divide. Sir Basil Blackett and the members on the Government side refrained from uttering a single note and found discretion the better part of valour and, apparently at the instance of the Leader of the House, the Government saved itself from a signal defeat on the very first day of the present session by agreeing to the non-official amendment.

To-morrow's business is not likely to be either long or important. Minds of the members here and others who have arrived are pre-occupied with the proceedings of the forthcoming Unity Conference. It is understood that at the Conference of the Mahomedan leaders held yesterday in the Western Hostel the preponderant opinion was expressed that separate communal representa-

(Continued on page 8.)

LOQUACIOUS "ELDERS"

A DAY OF PLATITUDES

COUNCIL OF STATE. PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 22

The affairs of the Council of State attract very few members of the public. There are not generally present crowds which throng the Assembly galleries. By the way the galleries of the Assembly to-day contained prominent Swarajists and others, including Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Satyamurti and Moulana Mahomed Ali. There was not in the upper Chamber that buzzle and excitement that were noticed in the Assembly. It has a tradition and method of its own and no one can shake it from its moorings and to this tradition Sir Narasimha Sarma, the new leader of the Council referred when he eulogised the fitness of Sir Moncrieff Smith's appointment as President. There is a propensity among members of this House to become loquacious and particularly brilliant whenever there is a new appointment or a lamentable event and no wonder every member tried to vie with each other in paying tribute to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith for his several qualifications to fill that exalted post of presidentship of the Council of State. Mr. Setalna happened to compare the job with that of the Speaker of the House of Commons and Mr. Khaparde suddenly strode forward with his amendment that it must be of the Lord Chancellor. Sir Henry, however, was not long in acknowledging the fulsome tribute for he had seen these members for more than a decade and in the language of convention promised to maintain the dignity of the Council with the co-operation of its members.

Mr. Setlna moved a resolution about Mr. Montagu's death. Among the speakers on the resolution was Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan who was a colleague of Mr. Montagu in the India Council. He deplored that neither we in India nor they in England fully appreciated the services of this true lover of India (Mr. Montagu). Sir Narasimha Sarma, on whom has fallen the duty of having to associate Government with every such occasion did his part splendidly well. Everybody expected the Chair also to associate with this resolution, but the new President was disappointing. Sir Henry, however, promised to communicate the resolution to the Secretary of State.

As for actual business effected there was very little, although a good deal of warmth was anticipated on Mr. Setlna's demand that Indian students in England should not be debarred from admission to the University Officer's Training Corps but Lord Rawlinson has learnt the art of diplomacy sufficiently well and, amidst applause, he accepted the resolution and promised to make representations to the British Government.

The unconvincing manner in which Mr. Haroon Jaffar moved for appointment of a Central board to exercise censorship over cinema films met with the deserved fate at the hands of the Council which by loud cries of "no" rejected it.

For all these labours the Council was granted a respite for four days.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Council of State held the first sitting of the winter session to-day at Metcalfe House with a fairly large attendance. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, the new President occupied the chair after taking the oath of allegiance. His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in place of Sir William Birdwood, Sir Mahomed Habibullah the new Education Member, Mr. Chadwick Commerce Secretary, Dewan Tek Chand, Commissioner, Ambala Division vice Mr. Barron, Col S. B. A. Patterson vice Mr. J. P. Thompson and Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan in place of Sir Mahomed Rafique were sworn in. The Madras benches were empty and the absence of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri (who had resigned) was particularly felt. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith announced his appointment as President of the Council.

Sir Narasimha Sarma, the leader of the House accorded a cordial welcome to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith. Several other members endorsed the wishes of the Law Member.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith gratefully acknowledged the warm welcome extended to him.

The President then congratulated Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sir Charles Macwatt and Mr. Chadwick on the honours recently conferred on them. He announced that the Governor-General had nominated Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas on the panel of Chairman. Sir Leslee Miller, Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Karandikar and Mr. Barua were appointed to serve on the Public Petitions Committee, Sir Leslie Miller to act as Chairman.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time Mr. Crerar, replying to Mr. Haroon Jaffer said that the British Ambassador at Washington was informed in May of last year that Dr. Sudhindra Bose might be granted permission to return to India.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah informed the same member that by publishing the account of recent discoveries in Sindh and in the Punjab first in the "Illustrated London News" the Director-General of Archaeology desired to bring discoveries to the notice of archaeologists in England and other countries and thus get their help in determining their age and cultural affinities. No

(Continued on page 9.)

EMPIRE CONFERENCE ABANDONED

CABINET DISCUSSES GENEVA PROTOCOL

CONSULTING DOMINIONS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Cabinet discussed the Geneva protocol as the proposed Empire Conference for that purpose has been abandoned. The Cabinet itself will deal with the matter consulting the Dominions by cable.—Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL TO BE DROPPED?

NO DECISION YET.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

With reference to the reports that the British Government is likely to drop the Geneva Protocol, Reuter understands that hitherto no decision was reached on the subject and no decision is likely till after full consultations with the Dominions and India. These consultations have hitherto not taken very concrete form. It is pointed out that the British Government cannot well consider the dropping of the Protocol without previous examination of the question of security with a view to covering France if the Protocol is not adopted. —Reuter.

BRITISH FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

A BANKER'S OPTIMISM.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 21.

An interesting statement on the financial and commercial outlook was made by Mr. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank at the annual meeting of the Bank. He said "We are certainly regaining our position in the field of international trade and although the volume of our exports is to-day less than in 1913, yet our percentage of the world's total export trade is probably as great if not greater than before the war. We have over three thousand millions sterling of capital invested abroad notwithstanding the great sacrifice of foreign investments which we made for the purpose of carrying on the war. These foreign investments and our export trade together are the best guarantee for our being able to maintain a free gold market when once it has been established. At the same time, the knowledge that the friendly co-operation of America would be available in case of need would be helpful in considering the precise moment for the re-opening of a free gold market in London. Settlement of the question of inter-Allied debts would determine the future adjustment of large international payments and if the scheme could be pressed forward and satisfactorily arranged, it would further serve to clear the air and enable the reopening of the gold market in London to be undertaken with greater confidence. The principal countries of the world are moving rapidly towards a common measurement of prices through the return to a gold standard and this forms the turning point in the economic situation arising out of the war." He added that a free gold market for London was the surest guarantee for stability in the world prices and for confidence both of which were essential to good trade.—(B.O.W.)

PAUL TO BE PAID AGAIN.

BUT THIS TIME NO PETER TO ROB.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 21.

The fund opened by "The Times" for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral now amounts to £133,742. To-day's list of donations comprises the names of 779 subscribers who contribute £10,862. Insurance companies, banks and other large firms are daily giving considerable sums, but the noteworthy feature is the very large proportion of the smaller amounts mostly coming from individuals, families and church collections. Three and a half columns of 'The Times" are to-day filled with such subscriptions ranging from £5 down to six pence. A special effort to aid the fund has been made in Paris where an appeal was made from pulpits of all the five English churches last Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Ryan, a former member of the South Australian and Victorian Parliaments, speaking in London expressed the hope that the privilege of retaining St. Paul's Cathedral in all its ancient beauty would not be confined to the United Kingdom alone, but that throughout the Empire, the Church and the State alike would be given the privilege of keeping that great structure in the condition that its message to the world of devotion and sacrifice and heroic memories demanded.—(B.O.W.)

ANOTHER DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE?

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Washington.—The action of the Senate, to-night, in accepting the amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill requesting the President to call another Disarmament Conference has created an interesting political situation in view of the fact that President Coolidge, last week, intimated that the time was not ripe for such a Conference. It is noteworthy that supporters of the administration did not oppose the motion. Whitehouse is hitherto silent regarding this development. The terms of the resolution lays down that the Conference should be held at Washington with the aim of the reduction of armaments, both by land and sea.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE

BRITAIN OPPOSES AMERICA

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED TILL TOMORROW.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Geneva.—A critical stage was reached to-day at the Opium Conference owing to the refusal of the British and other delegates to accept the American proposals aiming at the total suppression of opium traffic in decade while the American delegation rejected the British proposal, which was supported by France to abolish opium smoking, within fifteen years from the time China begins to grapple seriously with the smuggling of opium into neighbouring countries. Viscount Cecil, head of the British Delegation, emphasised that Britain was resolved to put an end to opium traffic and was opposed to the American proposals, because she believed it would not achieve the desired results, but on the other hand intensify the evil and increase the profits of smugglers without reducing the quantity of imported opium. The conference finally adopted the Swadeshi proposal to adjourn the discussion till 24th January in order to try to find a solution. —Reuter.

HOPE OF SOLUTION OF DEADLOCK.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

M. Daladier, the French delegate, associated himself with Viscount Cecil's pronouncement and read the declaration of the French Government undertaking to carry out in its territory the abolition and use of prepared opium completely, within a certain fixed period by progressive stages. Renewed hopes of the solution of the deadlock have followed a unanimous adoption of the Swedish motion for the adjournment of the discussion of the American proposals until January 24th to allow efforts to be made to find a compromise.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN.

ACCEPT ARBITRATION COURT AWARD.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Melbourne.—Following the Management Committee of the Seamen's Union recommending various state branches to man ships affected by the strike, the Melbourne and Newcastle branches of the Union have accepted the award of arbitration court.—Reuter.

STAGNATION IN PUNJAB COMMERCE.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY EXPLAINS CAUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJRAT, (Punjab) Jan. 21.

Sir Malcolm Hailey arrived here yesterday and was given an enthusiastic reception. His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Zamindars' School and received addresses of welcome from the District Board, the Municipal Committee and various other local bodies to which he made a joint reply. Addressing the Municipal Committee the Governor pointed out that much of the present stagnation in the Punjab commerce was due to the loss of credit and the disturbance of settled conditions which followed the campaign of non-cooperation. He was confident that the lesson would be appreciated and any similar attempt in the future would meet with steady opposition from them.

In the afternoon the Governor attended a garden party and dined at night with a large number of Zamindars of the District.

"EASTWIND" IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A message from Bermuda says that the American steamer "Eastwind" from Calcutta to New York has been disabled 200 miles east of Bermuda and the steamer 'Baldrock' has gone to assist her.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

H. H. The Maharani of Gooch Behar and Nawab Khushru Jang lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

Sir Malcolm Hailey who postponed his departure to Sialkot on the 18th owing to heavy rain will now visit that place on the 20th instant. Before proceeding to Sialkot, His Excellency will visit Gurdaspur, Dhariwal and Natala on the 27th and 28th instant.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will arrive at Lahore at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 31st inst. and stay there till the 2nd February.

Sir Malcolm Hailey distributed prizes at the Lahore Railway Technical School on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived at Lucknow on Wednesday.

Lady Wilson attended the annual general meeting of the League of Mercy on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Bombay Symphony Amateur Concert on Thursday.

BUSY DAY FOR POLICE.

SUSPECTS INTERROGATED

GOVT. OF BOMBAY ACTIVE.

On Thursday no fresh development occurred in regard to the Malabar Hill tragedy, though the police were busy throughout the day in collecting evidence. Prisoners and suspects were brought on and off at the Head Police Office in screened cars and taken back to the lock-up after interrogations and enquiries were over.

Inspector Smith Returns from Indore.

Inspector Smith of the Bombay C.I.D. who had gone to Indore for inquiries and arrests returned to Bombay on Thursday afternoon.

Bombay Govt. and Govt. of India.

We understand that apart from police investigations the Government of Bombay too are active in this matter and are constantly in communication with the Government of India as apart from legal aspects, questions of political and international law too are involved in this case.

Police Optimistic.

On Thursday evening a representative of the "Chronicle" called upon a high police official and put him a number of questions in regard to the arrests and enquiries, etc. but in his reply he was evasive and at times mute. Asked if the police had traced the Red Sports Maxwell car, he said, "Wait, for a few days and you will get all the information you require. The police seem to be very optimistic and it is expected in the course of the next few days they would prepare the whole case for a regular judicial enquiry which the public are eagerly looking forward to.

BEGUM OR JAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a surprise to me that Mumtaz who, according to the accounts hitherto published in the press, is a dancing girl, is known as Mumtaz Begum. Her mother is also likewise known as Wazir Begum. Now I would like to inform the public that "Begum" is a title reserved for high-class ladies only. Girls like Mumtaz are—and ought to be—generally known as Mumtaz Jan and not as Mumtaz Begum. Their names usually end, in the case of Muslim women, in "Jan" while in the case of Hindu women in "Bai". The names of Miss Gauhar Jan and Miss Janki Bai are well-known all over India. I hope that some one who is thoroughly acquainted with the real name of Mumtaz will throw more light on the subject. I am now writing these lines with a view to belittle Mumtaz's personality in any way. Far from it. My sole object is simply to assert a fact.—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

"CHRONICLE" IN INDORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some years ago, your esteemed paper had courageously taken a bold step in exposing the sinister activities of badmashes in a well-known State, and many shocking facts were revealed in it. "The Chronicle's" services together with that of the 'Pratap' of Cawnpore are unforgettable. When same "Chronicle" brought the news of poor Mr. Bawla, Indore residents took interest in it when they found that our Police Risaldar was alleged to have a hand in it. Many more stories of this Police Risaldar—I mean Shafi Ahmad and his companions like Mumtaz of C.I.D., Indore could be read in the graphic articles of Mr. x x x x x which are freely circulated at Indore and which you cited after the tragedy. Your paper "Chronicle" which otherwise is sold at 2 annas per copy was sold at Indore at fancy price so much so that a friend complains that he could not get a copy of this people's popular paper "The Chronicle" by spending even a rupee for that. That is the result of the real service your paper has done in the past and is still doing although we, Indore people cannot be so ungrateful as to forget the splendid support other papers have given in this matter of public importance by opening their columns in connection with this case. Without fear or favour of "The Hidden Hand" as you say.—Yours, etc.,

INDORE RESIDENT.

BRITISH SPORTESMEN'S MESSAGE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 21

During luncheon given to entertain the All-Blacks the Prince of Wales sent the following cablegram to Gilligan, Captain of the English Cricket Team in Australia:—"At a gathering of British sportesmen assembled together to bid farewell to All-Blacks after their triumphant tour in the mother country I am desired by all present to say that we are watching with the greatest admiration the magnificent struggle in progress between the two great teams of fellow sportsmen from the ends of the Empire."—(B.O.W.)

London, Jan. 22.—The death has occurred of Sir Guilford Holesworth.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water. 16121.

BUDGET ADOPTED

NO CONCESSION TO MILL-OWNERS

FINAL DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon. In absence of Mr. V. J. Patel, who has gone to Delhi to attend the Legislative Assembly Dr. K. L. Dadachanji presided.

The president ruled at the outset that all the amendments on the budget estimates be moved one after the other against which Mr. H. P. Mody recorded his protest stating that the different amendments could not be lumped together as there was the likelihood of its raising a confusion and he, therefore, submitted that each amendment be taken separately and votes be taken on its merits only.

On the last occasion Mr. H. P. Mody had moved the following amendment which was seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala:—

"That the Budget Estimate in respect of the revenue for the year 1925-26 from Water, be adopted at Rs. 83,00,000 instead of Rs. 71,46,500 as proposed by the standing Committee, the estimate in respect of receipts from water supplied by meter measurement for (a) Cotton and other Mills and (b) Bleaching Mills being calculated at the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons instead of at Re. 1 as proposed.

The amendment was further modified later on as follows:—

"That the Budget estimates in respect of receipts from water supplied for Cotton and other Mills and Bleaching Mills be calculated at the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons instead of Re. 1 as proposed."

WATER TAX FOR RACE COURSE.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, moved an amendment:—

"That the water tax for the Race Course should be charged at Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, instead of at As. 8 as proposed now that the amount of income from this source be amended accordingly."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson opposed the amendment and said if the Turf Club made a royal income, it spent a fair share of it in making large donations to various deserving charities.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, then moved:—

"That the water rate for supplying water to the milch-cattle stables be reduced from Re. 1 to As. 8 per 1,000 gallons, as the increase in water rate is likely to increase the price of milk and thereby increase infant mortality, and that the item of Rs. 71,36,700 shown on the income side of the Water Works Budget under heading of water tax B.—VI at P.XVIII be reduced to Rs. 70,50,500 accordingly".

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy seconded.

In absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Mohanlal Mahasukhlal:—

"That in Water Works Revenue and expenditure, page XVIII, Clause B III—B. rates on Gymkhanas, Lawns and playgrounds be increased from 8 annas to 12 annas."

"That additional tax on (a) Flour Mills and (i) Other Factories be reduced from Re. to 12 annas."

Mr. F. J. Ginwala seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Deochand supported the amendment of Mr. Mody and said the increased taxation on the mill industry would affect the economic life of the citizens and he, therefore, urged for a reduction of taxation on the mill industry. Apart from the mills, he said, a large amount of water was used by the operatives residing in the mill premises and he, therefore, averred that the increased taxation would affect Labour as well.

Dr. J. V. Vora was surprised that Mr. Mody did not bring a motion of this character last year when he was the president.

A FICTITIOUS CLAIM.

Mr. Gole opposed the concession asked for by the mills. The mill-owners, he said, made money out of water as they generally charged an increase of 3 annas per pound for bleached cloth and the speaker saw no reason why the municipality should not have a share of that extra money. As for the millowners' claim of being a national industry, they all knew what the millowners had done to advance their country's cause. It was a fictitious claim.

Mr. Faval Ibrahim supported Mr. Mody.

Mr. Joseph Baptista did not understand why differential treatment be given to the millowners. The millowners were under a delusion that they were the builders of Bombay. The real development of the city was done by the Port Trust and the Railways. He would be happy on the day the mills would be removed from Bombay, because then Bombay would certainly be Bombay the beautiful. At present it was growing like an elephant then it would grow beautiful like Madonna. Continuing Mr Baptista said that they were spending crores upon crores for the mills. All their problems, sanitary and social were due to mills whose contribution did not come even to 10 per cent. of the revenue. The millowners' relations with the municipality were business relations and he did not think by raising the water rates the municipality was out for profiteering.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that he saw no reason why they should not take into account the annual increase in the water revenue for the last few years. A large portion of water that was consumed in the mills was consumed by the mill workers for their domestic purposes. In fairness to the practice of giving water for domestic purposes free of charge or as cheap as possible he did not think that they could raise the water tax on the mills.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy opposed Mr. Mody's amendment.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

The Commissioner, in reply, said that the only business that the House had before it was to adopt the budget estimates for revenue and nothing else. He had received protests against the increased water-tax from the B.B. & C.I. Railway and G.I.P. Railway as also from the Port Trust. He thought that the Corporation stood for equality of treatment to all. He did not agree with the suggestion of increasing the water tax for the Race Course. They seemed to think that the Western India Turf Club was a fit body for them to get as much money from honesty if possible, dishonestly if necessary. He himself was not a frequenter to the Race Course, but in fairness to the Turf Club, they must admit that the grounds of the Race Course were available for the greater part of the year for public recreation.

Continuing the Commissioner took objection to Mr. Mody's allegations that the Executive deliberately underestimated the income. He quoted figures to show that the variation between the estimates and actual income was quite negligible. The Commissioner concluded by saying that he agreed with the budget estimates.

Mr. Nariman at this stage rose to a point of order that the Corporation had no right over the taxation under the Act.

Mr. Mody drew his attention to the modifications of his amendment wherupon Mr. Nariman seemed to be satisfied.

Mr. Mody's amendment being put to vote was rejected by a majority, 21 being for and 29 against. A poll was demanded which confirmed the same result.

BUDGET ADOPTED.

The other amendments were also rejected and Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy's original motion for the adoption of the Budget Estimates as framed by the Standing Committee was carried.

"FEASTING" AT TANSA.

Mr. Marzban then moved a proposition to the effect that the members of the Corporation and some distinguished guests of the Corporators be taken to the Tansa Water Works on such date as the Commissioner and the Water Committee might fix.

Mr. Tairsee said that he failed to understand why members of the public be invited and feasted at the expense of the Corporation. He moved an amendment to the effect that outsiders be not invited and that the members of the Corporation who were willing to go should be asked to pay the expenses.

Mr. Faval Ibrahim seconded Mr. Tairsee.

When put to vote Mr. Tairsee found a few supporters and Mr. Marzaban's proposition was carried.

NATIONALISTS' FIRST TRIUMPH!

(Continued from page 7)

tion should continue to be maintained for Mahomedans apart from any question of proportionate representation that might be given in a joint or separate electorate. This apparently is at variance with what Mahatma seems to have ascertained as to the prevailing Muslim opinion in the Punjab province.

The Committee appointed by the Hindu Sabha at Belgaum meets this evening.

A SKIRMISH.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

Excitement was anticipated in both the Chambers of the Indian Legislature to-day, but Government members have managed to rob the sittings of any interest. In the Legislative Assembly an adjournment motion was expected over the Bengal Ordinance and in fact Pawan Chammanlal of Lahore had a few minutes before the sitting intimated to the President of his intention to ask for permission but the fears of the non-officials in meeting with success at the hands of the President gave place to satisfaction when Mr. M. A. Jinnah obtained from Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member an assurance that Government would allot a day at an early date for discussion. The efforts of Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru and other Nationalist leaders in this respect are commendable, for to get an assurance from Government after the firm manner of Lord Reading's utterance was considered, up till this morning, an impossibility. But the influence of Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal and others in the lobby apparently prevailed upon Sir A. Muddiman. It was, therefore, not very surprising to me when even before the question time Mr. Jinnah in a few pithy sentences correctly mirrored public feeling on the Bengal question by requesting for a day to discuss "the policy and provisions" of the Bengal Ordinance and Sir Alexander readily agreed to do his best. This happy conclusion of non-official efforts enabled Mr. Chammanlal to forthwith declare his readiness to withdraw his notice of adjournment motion.

Business of the Assembly then entered into the question stage. This, however, revealed certain ugly features which we should soon like to disappear. For Mr. Graham (the successor of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith in the Assembly) while answering non-official members exhibited a certain amount of stiffness. One hour of question time was really tedious, especially as there were not many breezy supplementary interpellations. But the period was not without interest. The Taxation Enquiry Committee, the abolition of which was recommended by the Legislative Assembly in September last but which continues its placid enquiry in its own way was made the subject of a skirmish between Mr. Goswami and Sir Basil in which the President had to intervene. Mr. Goswami who could understand "the peevish and childish petulance" of Govt. in not abolishing the Tadhunter Committee exhibited his temper which was met with a rebuke from Sir Basil, who taking advantage of a small technical rule in voting on the demands for grants remarked that these expressions ill fitted a member of the Assembly which had voted money for the Committee. It was now before the President had gently warned Mr. Goswami against the use of such language that the Bengal Swarajist could curb his temper. But, there was Mr. Joshi to help Sir Basil Blackett in getting him out of the skirmish with a certain amount of glory. He asked for details about the Economic Enquiry Committee foreshadowed by the Viceroy. The answer was there ready at hand for Sir Basil, who announced that Sir M. Visveswarayya would be Chairman, Pandit Harkishan Kaul (of the Lee Commission fame) and Profes or Burnett Hurst would be members. Professor Hurst's name was recently mentioned in Delhi as a likely successor to Sardar Jogendra Singh on the Todhunter Committee but Sardar Jogendra Singh has, at the last stage, thought it his duty to co-operate with the Todhunter Company. Professor Hurst's name has been, therefore, announced in connection with the Economic Enquiry. This Committee is expected to examine material at present available for framing an estimate of the economic conditions of the various classes of the people of British India. It is noticeable that the obstinacy of the Government of Lord Reading has after all melted in favour of the Assembly's view. What this Committee will do and when it will start labours remain to be seen but the Legislative Assembly stands vindicated and here is another lesson for Government to profit.

Sir Charles Innes remained adamant to the non-official appeals and demands to disclose secrecy surrounding the resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal and unless Government choose to publish the correspondence on this subject fresh allegations would, I fear, be made against the Civilian element in the India Office.

When the Assembly reached the stage of bills put down on the order paper every one in the gallery watched to see how the new Member for Industries and Labour would shape but in this they were somewhat disappointed, for shivering the neck every bone Sir Bhupendranath Mitter hurriedly read his brief speech in introducing the Trade Union Bill more as a matter of duty than as an attempt to convince the Assembly. It is, however, hoped that Sir Bhupen will get over nervousness and prove to be an able Parliamentarian. If Sir Bhupen was all too brief, Sir Basil Blackett was all too long winded in introducing the Paper Currency Bill. Not to be beaten in the race, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas stood for another lengthy oration explaining the Indian view point in favour of automatic currency. He surprised some in the gallery when he declared his readiness to withdraw his own two Bills if only a Committee on Currency was appointed within two months and its report was brought up this time next year. He wanted adjournment of the debate till the next week on this Bill and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also favoured this suggestion. The Assembly, therefore, rose in the middle of the discussion on the exchange question as the reason was obvious. There is a resolution at to-morrow's meeting to be moved by Mr. Venkatapthi Raju when the question would again crop and be threshed out. Mr. Raju wants a currency commission and the result of that debate will greatly assist the Assembly in dealing with the Government bill to amend the Paper Currency Act next week.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The first meeting of the new session of the Legislative Assembly was held to-day with Sir Frederick Whyte in the chair. The day was devoted to official business which included the introduction of the Trades Union Bill and consideration of the Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill. Sir Basil Blackett's speech in recommending the latter Bill was an important exposition of the currency and exchange problem. The attendance of members was fair. The visitors' gallery was not quite full. Sir Muhamed Shah, ex-Law Member, was in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

Sir Alexander Muddiman promised, in reply to a request made by Mr. Jinnah, to allot an official day for the discussion of the Bengal Ordinance Bill.

Eight new members took the oath of allegiance. They included Sir B. N. Mitra, Industries Member, Mr. L. Graham, Legislative Secretary, Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner, Railways, and Sir Campbell Rhodes.

COURSE OF BUSINESS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman announced the course of business during the next week. On Monday a resolution for granting a bounty to the steel industry would be submitted. If this was agreed to, a supplementary demand for a grant for the purpose would be put forward to meet the expenditure during the current year.

The Trades Union Bill would be referred to a Select Committee. On the 27th the Legislative Assembly President's Salary Bill would be introduced and the election of members to the Railway Central Advisory Council would take place.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Leader of the Independent Party, at this stage took the opportunity to point out that although a resolution regarding the Bengal Ordinance had been disallowed on technical grounds, he was sure that Government did not desire to prevent free and frank discussion on the policy and provisions of the Ordinance which was keenly felt throughout the country. He hoped that Government would allot an early date for the debate.

He also submitted that owing to the important convocation of the Aligarh University the Mahomedan members of the House were proceeding to Aligarh. He therefore represented that the important discussion on the 26th should be postponed.

The Home Member said he had no previous warning on the subject. The business of the House was more important than any other business. He would, however, examine the business of the House and see if he could meet the wishes of Mahomedan members.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sixty interpellations were then asked and answered. Sir Charles Innes declined for reasons of public interest to make any statement regarding the reasons which led to the resignation by Sir D. M. Dalal of the post of the High Commissioner. A series of question on the subject were asked by Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mr. Gyanprashad Singh, Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. J. Mehta.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to a question about the Taxation Committee referred to the Viceroy's speech on the subject.

Mr. T. C. Goswami asked whether the action of Government in disregarding the Assembly's vote did not show peevishness and childish obstinacy.

PRESIDENT'S WARNING TO A MEMBER.

The President asked the member to use his words carefully in future.

Sir Basil Blackett reported that the remarks would apply to somebody else. Government appointed the Committee only in accordance with the vote of the Assembly and granted funds for the purpose.

Mr. Lindsay observed that Mr. Goswami's question was needless.

Mr. Joshi asked Government to announce the personnel and the terms of reference of the Committee about Economic Enquiry.

Sir Basil Blackett said the Committee would consist of Sir M. Visveswarayya, K.C.I.E., (Chairman), Pandit Harkishen Laul (who was a member of the Lee Commission), and Professor Burnett Hurst of Allahabad.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer proposed that thanks of the members of the House be conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief for arrangements made to enable the members to see the military manoeuvres whereby they got an idea of military operations which they did not possess before.

The President said he would convey the wishes of those members of the House who witnessed the manoeuvres for efficient arrangements.

Mr. Chamanlal then withdrew his motion for the adjournment in view of the Home Member's statement in reply to Mr Jinnah.

The House agreed to the Commerce Member's motion for the election of panel of 8 members, of whom 6 shall be elected to sit on the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

Sir Charles Innes next introduced his Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act to provide for the issue of fee for inspection of wireless installation of vessels.

TRADE UNIONS BILL.

Sir B. N. Mitra introduced the Trade Unions Bill, he said that the Bill had been prepared in response to a resolution adopted in the Assembly some four years ago. Delay occurred as the subject was new and unexplored so far as India was concerned. Public opinion was invited on the subject and opportunity was also given to consult employers and workers' associations. Opinions expressed in response to the invitation were remarkable for diversity. Some considered the proposed legislation to be premature and the others, while recognising the need for legislation apparently considered Trade Unions to be dangerous and the pernicious growth of whose activity should be controlled rigidly so that they may not ultimately overwhelm the Commonwealth. There were others who regarded Trade Unionism as a new religion, which, given sufficient license would bring about a millenium much more rapidly than new existing religions promised to do. The Bill accepted neither of it and contemplated the adoption of certain preliminary measures to foster the growth of Trade Unions in India and it was purely a permissive measure to those who desired to register and were prepared to accept responsibilities. Government would offer a privileged position which included protection of their funds against speculation or dissipation of extraneous objects. Concluding, Sir B. M. Mitra said by this legislation they were breaking a new ground in India. The measure was, as compared with similar laws in the more advanced countries of a comparatively simple nature and the mover thought it wise to start with a simple measure suited to the Trade Union movement in India.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir Basil Blackett, in introducing his Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act, took the opportunity of giving a clear exposition of the question of currency and exchange. He showed how fluctuation occurred during the war and how the interests of millions of masses of India had been served by not attempting to make rupee stable in the terms of gold or some other currency, thereby avoiding catastrophic fluctuations in prices. He paid a tribute of gratitude to his predecessors and the last Assembly in balancing their budgets at all costs by heavy taxation as well as retrenchment, thereby saving Indian rupee from sharing the fate of franc, if not that of rouble. He compared the rise and fall of prices in India with America and England to prove that India has not suffered for want of fixed ratio between gold and rupee. Two shilling ratio was fictitious and he admitted the mistake was made in 1920, but he could not understand the self-complacence of those who confidently asserted that despite the lessons of 1920 (?) 1/4 ratio was the obvious and immediate cure. He asked what kind of stability would have been obtained if Government had yielded to the cry for 1/4 ratio eighteen months ago. To-day, the ratio was 1/6 and Government had prevented it from rising above it by remittances in advance with a view to prevent undue fluctuation in prices. Additional currency was being issued to meet the needs of legitimate trade and the conditions to-day were easier and bank-rate lower than last year. Critics in Bombay and Calcutta, where export and import trade predominated, naturally wanted stabilization, but it was still risky to tie rupee either to gold or to sterling and thereby subject India to a severe rise in the internal prices involving new demands for increased salaries and wages. Moreover, India being a great importer of gold, they could not know what would be the effect of cheapening of gold in terms of silver. There was no ideal ratio. The ratio 1/4 lasted two decades while two shillings was more historic. But, no ratio was sacrosanct. They must find one which was attainable and maintainable and the Currency Committee, when appointed, would find out such ratio. The Committee would be fully representative of Indian opinion and would keep only India's interests in view. (Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas: Hear, hear.) But, the time had not yet come to constitute it. He hoped, therefore, the private Bills and motions on the subject would not be pressed. His Bill was in the nature of interim legislation to avoid possible risks, but he assured the metallic proportion showed that the position of Indian currency was satisfactory and would remain so even if the proposed maximum of 100 crores was reached. He recommended the Bill, which, he knew, would have the support of the whole of business and commercial opinion of India. (Applause.)

The House adjourned for lunch.

SIR P. THAKURDAS MOVES ADJOURNMENT.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas rising after lunch complimented the Finance Member on his able and learned speech and paid tribute to the manner Sir Basil had handled the Currency Department of the Government of India since he took charge. He had done his best to improve upon the position he inherited from his predecessors. Sir Purushotamdas disagreed with the Finance Member's description of the Bill as simple and considered the measure as of far-reaching character. It proposed, he said, to cover a patch in garments of the Currency Department. The speaker did not claim to possess expert knowledge but was prepared to put forward the commonsense point of view of the commercial community in India. The Bill proposed to increase the maximum by fifteen crores. The speaker felt that this was not the right course. On the other hand if Government listened to the commercial opinion and provided the automatic currency it would have not only fifteen crores, but could have another fifteen crores of additional currency. If crores now proposed to be assumed proved ineffective Sir Basil would again have to come to the House for additional powers. On the contrary if he followed the simple course of allowing gold to be tendered in Currency Office and issued currency against it he would be providing a real remedy. Inefficiency of currency in India was first pointed out by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and now the British Chambers in India had also followed suit.

The speaker referred to the reply given by Sir Basil Blackett to his question in Simla stating that the present ratio of two shillings was ineffective and harmless. Sir Purushotamdas showed that it was not harmless because if the present ratio were to disappear, Sir Basil would be better off by thirty to forty crores, which he could not get at present. Touching the question of ratio the speaker said he was the unfortunate person, who was advocating return to 1/4 and whose self-complacency had staggered Sir Basil Blackett. To-day when they were discussing Sir Basil's Bill, he read in a local paper a cable reporting that the pre-war parity between dollar and sterling had returned and been notified by the Post Office. At this time when other countries were near their pre-war exchanges, they in India were told to have patience and a proposal to adopt the pre-war rate in India was characterised as staggering. He wondered what objective to apply to the disastrous policy which Government had been pursuing since 1920 by rejecting the minority report of the only Indian member. Continuing the speaker said, Sir Basil had warned them as to what would have happened if they had not held sterling securities during the war. The speaker asked whether disaster overtook the countries of the world which did not possess a Secretary of State in London. Such arguments lead to no conclusion. Sir Purushotamdas also spoke against any further increases to *ad hoc* securities in the currency reserve. He explained his position with regard to the announcement about the Currency Committee. If the Committee was to be constituted within a month or two so that its report would be ready for consideration this time next year, he would not press his Bills, otherwise he would try a chance at the ballot box. He asked Sir Basil to allot the official day and let them both present their respective points of view. The speaker would then be prepared to accept the verdict of the House.

Concluding Sir Purushotamdas pointed out the shortness of time given to discuss such an important Bill and moved for adjournment of discussion.

SIR A. MUDDIMAN.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he did not know much about this technical subject but found that the provisions were apparently very simple and the House could either reject the Bill or amend it without going to the Select Committee. On condition that the Select Committee would not be pressed he would agree to adjournment till next week.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who had tabled a motion for the Select Committee took objection to the Home Member's stipulation. He said the trade in India, both European and Indian demanded to-day permanent expansion in currency and not temporary. The Associated Chambers of Commerce has only recently passed a resolution urging it the Bill proposed to utilize the balances of the Secretary of State to create temporary additional currency. But he warned that opposing at a most busy season the Secretary of State wanted to withdraw his balances, India would be faced with grave disaster. They must, therefore, hedge the Secretary of State's power round with some reservation. The President pointed out that Government's stipulation would not prevent the motion for the Select Committee being made if the House so desired. Government could oppose if it liked.

The motion for adjournment was accepted unanimously and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The following resolution has been issued to-day in the Finance Department:—

The Government of India have had under consideration the best method of giving effect to the wishes of the Legislature in connection with the institution of a general economic enquiry in India. They have come to the conclusion that before any wider enquiry can usefully be inaugurated it is necessary to collate and examine the existing material to ascertain how it can best be supplemented and to determine what lines an economic enquiry into the resources of the country should take. They

(Continued on page 9.)

QUESTION OF MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

II*

Hence, look at it from what point of view we may, the irresistible conclusion to which we are led is that this provision in the Lucknow Pact was an unfortunate mistake which should be set right at the earliest possible opportunity. Nor, do I think, will our Hindu friends have anything substantial to say in opposition to any such proposal emanating from us. We are only claiming a share of what they themselves enjoy in all its fulness and concentrated force all over the country. But the Mussalmans, unfortunately, fail to follow up the logical implications of a change of this nature in the Lucknow Pact. If we are going to be restored to our majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, we must also accept reduced minorities in the other provinces. We cannot, for instance, insist on 30 per cent representation in the U. P. and at the same time enforce our rights as a majority in the Punjab. We cannot, to put it shortly, both have our cake and eat it. That is a sleight of hand that politicians have often, and almost always unsuccessfully, tried to perform.

Veto—The Safeguard.

And, as I have already pointed out earlier, a dispassionate consideration of the subject will convince my Mussalman friends, that as a political force, 30 per cent is just as weak as 14 per cent. To a minority anxious to safeguard its interests, and suspicious of aggrandizement on the part of the majority, the only real protection can be in the nature of a veto on legislation which is unacceptable to the bulk of the minority. A similar suggestion has been thrown out by Dr. Kitchlew, and, if I am not mistaken it also figures in the Pact. The suggestion is that no bill affecting the Mussalmans should become law, if vetoed by two-thirds of the Mussalman members of any Council. Against this it is urged that it will constitute a clog on the wheel of legislation, and will be practically a negation of Democracy. As regards Democracy I have already stated that we are not concerned to swear by it, nor to raise it to the pedestal of an inviolable godless. These are all contrivances for a transitional stage. And having regard to the subjects with which the Councils will be dealing, its assistance will be rarely, if ever invoked. And I may remind my Hindu friends that this veto of the Mussalmans would be infinitely preferable—for, after all, there is a democratic basis to it, in that a very large majority of an important community is not in a position to accept a particular measure—to the vetoes and certifications of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors with which we have become so familiar of late.

Claim of "Depressed" Classes.

But in arriving at the proper figures in the various provinces a difficulty looms up—What about the Depressed Classes? The Mussalmans assert that Hindus claim kinship with them only in order to swell their own numbers. The Hindus, on the contrary, refuse to give up the moral and numerical strength which the inclusion of so many millions of the untouchables in the Hindu fold would give them. There seems to me to be a simple solution which both the Hindus and the Mussalmans in fairness to each other and the Depressed Classes ought to accept. Wherever there is a sufficiently large element of these classes give them separate representation. That is a position, which I believe has also been accepted in the Montford and Southborough Reports. The Hindus cannot take umbrage at this proposal because in all Hindu-Muslim questions to be discussed in the Councils, the Hindus can count upon the votes of the representatives of the Depressed Classes. Nor can the Mussalmans object to this. For whether Hindu or not, the Depressed Classes, consisting of so many millions of Indian souls, surely require to be represented. It may be that representation can only be given to them by nomination, and it may also be that the nominated members may prove to be the allies of Government. But that will not give any appreciable advantage to the officials. For on all matters on which there is a cleavage on the lines of Official and Non-official, Hindu and Mussalmans can be relied upon to muster strong in the same lobby.

There is one more question which will have to be agitated at Delhi—and that is the question of electorates. With some, and I regret that the number is so small, a belief in joint electorates is more in the nature of an article of faith than anything else. And it is my good fortune—or as my opponents may say my misfortune—to belong to this band of religious enthusiasts.

(To be concluded).

*Previous article appeared in our issue of January 22.

TERMS OF RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Peking.—The Russo-Japanese treaty provides for revision or abolition of various old treaties and enactment of the Treaty of Commerce based on the freedom of travel and residence, private ownership and most-favoured-nation treatment. The clause provides against propaganda by the Soviet Government which agrees to give to approved Japanese concerns coal and oil concessions. Notes were exchanged regarding the continuance of the Japanese work in North Saghalien.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST.

THE RIFF AGAIN.

BOLSHEVIK FINANCE.

ALBANIA REVOLUTION.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

What are we to make of a statement by a writer of the "Weekly Westminster," that Muhammed bin Abdel-Krim the commander of the Riff forces, was two years ago proclaimed Sultan of Morocco? If that were so, it would be a title without a country; for the greater part of Morocco is effectively in the control of France. Abdel-Krim's "strong suit" is the historical independence of the Riff from the Sultans of Morocco. It seems very poor play to attempt to impose a Sultan on Morocco from the village of Aydir. No doubt it will turn out all right, and the report of the death in infancy of the Riff Republic will be denied. Now, this is one case where a wireless outfit would be of value to the Riff Government and a considerable satisfaction to the rest of the world. We don't interfere in the purely internal affairs of North African States, but it would be convenient to know if we are praising and supporting a President or a Monarch.

The present dubiety does not constitute the first obscure period in Moorish history. Mr. G. E. Holt, whose stories of Morocco in the magazine "Adventure" are attracting considerable attention, says that the history of the long line of Sultans in Morocco is extremely scanty. Centuries are dismissed with brief references, such as "Er-Rachid succeeded, but he was drowned by his slaves in a tank at Ceuta, and was succeeded by his brother Ali IV."

THE FINANCE POWER.

Not Bolsheviks alone, but quite respectable economists, are now denouncing the finance capitalism which controls industrialism, that is, controls both captains and the common soldiers of industry. Indeed, it is already becoming a regular feature for orthodox economists to take a few furtive dabs at the financiers. These harmless thrusts are, of course, accompanied by repudiations of national banking, Socialism, Communism and everything of that sort.

Even further than that, the readers and admirers of these economists are holding them up as a newer and more effective analysis of contemporary society than that of the Socialists. Yet the growth of the finance capitalism was a part of the Marxist analysis,—and the Communist writers have dealt with its modern applications in text books from 1919 onwards.

Prof. Katzenellenbaum, University of Moscow, deals with Russian Currency and Banking from 1914 to 1924 in a book published at 9s. by Messrs. King and Son of Westminster. It contains abundant proofs of the consciousness of the "reds" that finance is a cardinal question.

Among the works which seek to square a criticism of the financial power with a support of the existing order and structure of Society, is Mr. Chas. P. Isaac's book "The Menace of Money Power." It is published by Cape, of Gover Street, London. A reader is not likely to receive four years' imprisonment for beinf found in possession of a copy. Yet it draws attention to political unrest and physical want, and the piercing scrutiny that modern thought is devoting to our social, cultural, and economic fabric. It puts the world's finance on its trial, on the charge of hampering industry and jeopardising the prosperity of nations. The word nation includes, in the intention of Mr. Isaac, the industrialist, as well as the wage-earner.

WEAKNESS OF THE ATTACK.

In my opinion a multitude of its conclusions are wrong, but the greater part of its criticisms are right. When I speak of wrong conclusions, I refer to the author's quotation, with his approval, of a statement that the modern capitalist is the shareholder. Every shareholder knows to what extent he can control the policy or output of the enterprise in which he holds shares. There are scores of such fallacious conclusions, which will prevent the book's "fist from going home." Perhaps for that very reason, the book will be read by many who shun subversive literature

INDIAN FINANCE.

Commenting on the questionnaire sent out to financial and business men in India by the Government of India's External Capital Committee, the (London) "Morning Post" comments as follows: "The peoples of India however, may feel assured that nowhere will a keener interest be taken in the problem they are endeavouring to solve, than in this country; and nowhere will there be a greater desire that the result should be of a character making for the prosperity of that Great Empire." The Empire here evidently means India. The article is well worth study and we hope to reproduce it at length in this issue.

ALBANIA.

Readers of my notes on the accession of Mgr. Fan Noli to power in Albania, will remember that I warned all students of the subject not to under-estimate the strength of the ex-rulers of the country. The Achmed Zogu opposition has now proved strong enough (with, it is alleged, Serbian assistance, official or unofficial) to overthrow the Fan Noli Government and instal Achmed Bey Zogu as Dictator. There is a mildness in the Revolution, and the remarks of the defeated "Prime Minister," that surprises Western Europe. These violent changes appear to be the Albanian equivalent of political or parliamentary changes elsewhere. They constitute the political methods of the powers-that-be in Albania, and no one (and no State) suggests that they should be blockaded, lynched, or boiled in oil, for their dictatorial infractions of the principles of Constitutional Government.

SERBIA'S SYMPATHIES.

I think I admitted that my suspicion of Serbia's intervention in the previous Revolution may have been unjustified. I regarded the former Zogu Government as Albanian against Serbian pressure, and Fan Noli as backed secretly by Serbia. Miss Durham strongly opposed this view, and subsequent events confirm her opinion. For the Fan Noli Government has been very independent, has stood up for Albania's rights against Serbian aggression, and now seems to owe its fall partly Yugo-Slavian policy. For, despite the denial of official Yugo-Slav interference in the Albanian struggle, unofficial association of Serbs with Achmed Zogu's force is not denied. Further Zogu is inclined to a "friendly" settlement with Yugo Slavia of matters in which that country has been an oppressive aggressor on Albanian rights.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

It is just possible that Albania will be allowed a little peace and a modicum of favour. (Always, be it understood, if it ceases to complain of the treatment of Albanians and we follow subjects of Albania now brutally oppressed in Jugo-Slavia.) For not only has the head of the "blood-dynasty of Serbia" visited Paris with "political significance," but the Premiers of Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria are arranging to co-operate with Rumania And Yugo-Slavia has come to an arrangement with Italy, in which Albania is referred to. And all of these on one basis: the anti Bolshevik united front. Now the ruler of Albania has given his earnest of co-operation by expelling the Soviet Minister from Albania. Yet we are assured that only in Russia are "the people" the "pawns of their rulers."

CHANGES IN TURKEY.

An article in the London "Times" of Tuesday purports to give an inside account of changes at Angora and an interpretation of their significance. The utmost caution should be exercised in accepting any non-Muslim interpretation of any recent events, which by the way appear to be by no means so important as they have been represented in the Press.

In any case, and for what they are worth, the internal political activities recently manifested in Turkey are a striking disproof of the continually alleged sloth and inaction of the Turkish intellectual public. The educated and governing classes who are working this little explosion of Turkish political activity have proved themselves at least full of energy.

Despite the inherent defects of a sort (a not very vicious sort) of Jingoism, and of a certain class-interest, the modern political independence has one very good aspect. It is devoting itself more and more to home problems, in proportion as the external relations become more assured and peaceful. A recent tendency to be very wily and bristly towards the Government of Russia is now succeeded by a wise resolution, not only in the minds of individuals, but in Government acts and observations, to be amiable and pacific towards all external Governments.

But of far greater consideration than political views and attitudes is the resolution and desire in all parties to proceed with the development of the country, as and when circumstances permit. Second only to the national defence, the development of agriculture and transport engross all minds. Education erects its necessity programme of demands.

If the Iraq dispute can only be satisfactorily settled, Turkish suspicions of foreign intentions will be allayed and the question (not perhaps an entirely undebatable one) of British investment of capital in Turkey come to the front again.

Meanwhile we hear practically nothing about the poor. They are still "out of it" in Turkish politics, and one must admit that they are not very much "in the picture" in any other country.

LOQUACIOUS "ELDERS."

(Continued from page 7.)

request for copies of photographs was received by the Director-General from Indian newspapers.

Mr. Crerar stated to Mr Sethna that the Government of India had no information as to rules framed by the Bombay High Court to give effect to the recommendations of the Bar Committee.

Mr. Chadwick informed Mr. Sethna that the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee was under consideration of the Government of India and no decision had been reached on any of the points.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU.

After 35 questions had been answered Mr. Sethna moved the resolution expressing profound sorrow at the sad and premature death of Mr. Montagu, who, as Under Secretary and later as Secretary of State, had rendered very valuable and distinguished services to India. The mover briefly traced the political career of Mr. Montagu and said, although his constitutional Reforms had not given universal satisfaction in India and the working of Reforms were thwarted by events over which he had no control, there was no doubt that the course of events had given rise to a situation that could only be met by further substantial advance and there was at any rate in India general recognition of Mr. Montagu's noble spirit, his generous impulse, his wise and sound statesmanship and sincere sympathy with the aspirations of Indian people.

Sardar Chimanjit Singh seconded the resolution and Sir D. Sarbhadhikari and Mr. Khaparde supported.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan regretted that the services of Mr. Montagu to India and his own country had not been fully appreciated either here or in England and hoped a time would come when future generations, both in India and in England, would set a right value upon his work for the cause of India and the Empire.

Sir Narasimha Sarma, leader of the House, associated the Government with the appreciative references to Mr. Montagu and observed that it was right that the Council should pass a resolution recording Mr. Montagu's services.

The President promised to communicate to the Secretary of State for India a copy of the proceedings on this resolution.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Mr. Sethna then moved that the Government of India should urge upon the British Government that effect be given to the recommendation of the Lytton Committee that the existing bar upon the admission of Indian students to the University Officers Training Corps (in England) should be removed. At the outset, Mr. Sethna made it clear that this disability was not imposed by the University authorities. It owed its existence to an order of the Army Council. One Indian student, Mr. Malik, who was examined before the Committee stated that during the war he had held British Commission and lived on terms of greatest friendliness with his brother officers, but that after he had returned to his studies he was debarred from admission to the University Officers Training Corps. Students from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were not debarred form admission and Mr. Sethna asked why there should be discrimination against Indian students only. The argument that such corps were intended for the training of young men eligible for appointment to commissions in the British Army and could not be thrown open to persons ineligible for such commissions could not hold water when students from Canada and other countries who were not likely to apply for a commission in the British army were being freely admitted.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson on behalf of the Government accepted the resolution and pointed out that steps had already been taken by the Government of India in the direction indicated by the resolution. The Government of India would once more urge on the Secretary of State very much on the lines mentioned by Mr. Sethna. The Government recognised they had a good case and they would send to the Secretary of State copies of the proceedings on this resolution.

The resolution was carried.

Sir Narayan Jairaj moved that in place of various existing provincial boards a single statutory board be appointed for whole of India to regulate import into India of cinema films and to exercise stricter control over cinemas generally.

Mr. Crerar said Mr. Jaffer had not convinced Government that he could suggest practical solutions of the undoubted and grave difficulties subsisting in the proposal. Until they were presented with such a solution Government proposed to urge on the provincial boards that every improvement possible within the limits and by means provided by the existing law should be taken.

The resolution was eventually lost.

On the motion of Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary, the Council agreed to the motion to elect a panel consisting of eight members from which six shall be selected to serve on the Central Railway Advisory Council for Railways as provided in the resolution passed on the question of separation of Railway finance.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday 27th.

ALLAHABAD RIOT SHOOTING CASE.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

In the Allahabad Riot Shooting case in which Ramkishen has just been sentenced to transportation for life for murder, the Sessions Judge has ordered the prosecution of fifteen prosecution and defence witnesses for perjury holding that the evidence given by them in the case constitutes so grave a scandal that it is impossible to refrain from taking action against them.

REWARD Rs. 10,000/-

On the 12th January at 7-30 p. m. an attack was made by an armed gang on a party consisting of Mr. Abdul Kadar Bowla, Mr. Mathew, Mumtaj Begum, Mr. Bowla's chauffeur and cleaner as they were driving on Malabar Hill in a Motor Car. This attack resulted in the death of Mr. Bowla and injuries to the other members of the party and also injuries to Lieutenant Seagert.

A REWARD OF Rs. 10,000,

will be paid to any person other than a Police Officer giving information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the instigators and absconding perpetrators of this crime.

In the event of all the persons implicated not being arrested and convicted, a proportionate reward will be given for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any member or members of the gang.

One of the assailants is believed to have a knife wound on the top of the left shoulder.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 14th January, 1925.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

NATIONALISTS' FIRST TRIUMPH!

(Continued from page 8.)

have accordingly decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to appoint immediately a small Committee for the purpose consisting of the following gentlemen who have consented to serve on it: Sir M. Visvesvaraya (Chairman), Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul (member), and Mr. A. H. Burnett Hurst, B.Sc., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad, member and secretary.

The following are the terms of reference to the Committee to examine the material at present available for framing an estimate of the economic condition of the various classes of the people of British India, to report on its adequacy and to make recommendations as to the best manner in which it may be supplemented and as to the lines on which a general economic survey should be carried out with an estimate of expenditure involved in giving effect to such recommendations.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"FULL OF PLATITUDE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The "Pioneer" commenting on Lord Reading's speech writes:—"The masterly exposition of the events that led up to the promulgation on the Bengal Ordinance and his justification of the policy adopted by his Government will carry conviction to every enlightened and unprejudiced observer. The situation in India indeed has reached such a pass that a grave disaster must follow any vacillation on the part of the authorities in regard to the suppression of crime no matter in what masquerade it may present itself."

The "Leader" says:—"The Viceroy's speech is full of platitude and gives no indication of any progressive policy in the matter of constitutional advance."

A TREBLE-BARRELLED GUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Calcutta papers comment on the Viceroy's speech to-day. The Indian papers condemned it while the European papers describe the speech as a luminous and optimistic survey of the present state of India.

The "Englishman" remarks:—"We hope that even the most bitter opponents of Government's policy in regard to the terrorist movement in Bengal will henceforth have the generosity and common honesty to admit that the Viceroy and his advisers are sincerely convinced of the necessity of the action they have taken."

"Forward" says:—"The substance of the Viceroy's speech amounts to this that he is manufacturing a treble barrelled gun to blow out the opposition of a whole country."

The "Bengalee" says:—"Our contention is that terrorism cannot be put a stop to by such a measure. That is the lesson which we draw from experience of the past in the Province."

"THE TIMES" ON VICEROY'S LONG APPEAL.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

"The Times" this morning commenting on Lord Reading's speech describes it as the test whether constitutional development in India can proceed on the only lines at present possible namely those laid down by the Reform Act. The paper says the whole of the speech is a proof of the persistent British desire that the reforms should be made a success. Hitherto the purpose of the British Government has been thwarted by hostile Indian action. The paper declares that the Viceroy's long and exceedingly conciliatory appeal to the Legislature more particularly to Swarajist members was intended to drive home the absolute necessity of a summary procedure in order to deal with the terrorist movement in Bengal. It declares that if the Swarajists do not support Government in their effort to suppress crime, it will be clear to the world that the Swarajist movement shades off by gradations, sympathy and tacit understanding into a reckless and violent revolution of the most extreme type and concludes by saying that the present session of the Legislature will be of decisive importance.

NOT MORE SERIOUS THAN OCCASION DEMANDS.

The "Morning Post" considers that Lord Reading's speech is not more serious than the occasion demands and believes that the new found firmness of the Government of India is already having excellent results. "Loyalty is beginning once more to raise its head while sedition is correspondingly depressed."—Reuter.

END OF MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

A grand review of some 20,000 troops in khaki was held in New Cantonment today and was a fitting end to the admirably planned and successful Military Manoeuvres.

The Viceroy with a full escort and accompanied by Lord Rawlinson, General Sir George Barrow, Air Vice-Marshall and Sir Hugh Ellington inspected the troops and took the salute of the Troops as they marched past.

MUSLIM WAKFS BILL.

SUPPORT FROM DAWOODI BOHRAS

The following petition signed by certain members of the Dawoodi Bohra community as we are given to understand, being sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

Mirza Street, P. O. No. 3.
Bombay, 20th January, 1925.

"Your Excellency,—We the undersigned members of Dawoodi Bohra community beg to lay the following for your Excellency's consideration with a sanguine hope that our prayer will be complied with by your Excellency's Government.

That the undersigned have noted with deep regret that in response to a false agitation set up by a few interested persons of our community, your Excellency's Government moved the Government of India to add an exemption section to the Muslim Wakfs Bill.

That the laws and traditions in respect of Wakfs existing for the benefit of our community are the same as they are for other communities of the Moslems. That this is fully borne out will be seen by your Excellency's Government from a study of the judgment given by a High Court Judge of His Majesty in the famous Gulla case.

That the Act is in accordance with the tenets of our religion and only provides safeguards against self-interested and dishonest Mutawallis and hence is of a universal application to the Moslem world irrespective of any community or sect.

That the undersigned trust that your Excellency's Government have noted the wakfs resolution passed by the Moslem League unanimously although there were about 150 members of our community among the audience and that this gives a direct lie to the statement that our community is against the Act.

That a permanent injustice will be done to our community if it is exempted from the operation of the Act when introduced in this Presidency.

That in these circumstances the undersigned pray that our community does not require exemption from the Act and further pray that the Act as it is, should be introduced in this Prsidency without delay and submit that the exemption section was included on wrong data and therefore pray that the Government of India should be moved to repeal the section.—We beg to remain, etc."

Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi has made a donation of Rs. 100 to the Riff Relief Fund started by the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore to help the cause of Muslim women and children in Morocco. A sum of Rs. 4,529 has been cabled to London up to-date.

MADRAS LETTER.

MUSLIMS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PROTEST AGAINST ENDOWMENT ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

It is very much to be regretted that Lord Goschen should have succumbed to the evil influences of his civilian advisers and been a party to the reversion of Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, C. S. I., to the Collectorship of Madras. It will be remembered that among the multitude of evidence tendered before the Lee Commission, the memorandum presented by the Indian Officers' Association, Madras, and the oral evidence tendered in support thereof by its members, were singled out for praise by the Indian section of the Press for their outspokenness and for the true national interests which had actuated that body. The Dewan Bahadur had taken a prominent part both in the drafting of the memorandum and in giving oral evidence, and the bureaucracy is now having its revenge.

THE MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORSHIP.

Though the appointment of Mr. N. E. Majoribanks to succeed Sir Mohomed Habibulla in the Madras Executive Council is only a stop-gap arrangement, yet it is a violation of the constitution in that it increases the official strength in the Executive Council to three. This apart, the question arises as to who should be appointed to succeed Sir Mohomed Habibulla. Ever since the permanent vacancy arose, the impression was allowed to gain ground that the post would go to a Muhamedan and that the delay in making the appointment was due entirely to the inability of the Government to choose between an official and non-official. The hurriedly got-up deputation to the Governor under the lead of the Prince of Arcot was purely intended to urge the claims of an official, but this effort was effectively checked by the timely protests of the Executive of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Press. The Christian community has now come forward to press its claim for representation in the Madras Cabinet. Though the local Anglo-India paper has given its support to the claims of this community, in fairness to Government it must be said that this community has not been neglected as it is it sought to be made out. The President of the Madras Legislative Council is Christian; the High Court Bench is adorned by a member of this community; and another member is a Judge of the City Civil Court. It is the Muhamadan community that has been neglected so far as high appointments are concerned. With a view to bring this forcefully to the notice of the Government and as a counterblast to the other meeting, a public meeting of Muhamadans was held on Friday last under the presidency of Mr. C. Abdul Hakim, a prominent merchant of Madras, when the members indulged in a little bit of plain speaking. Mr. Moosa Sait, M.L.C., the principal speaker of the day who moved the resolution expressing the emphatic opinion of the meeting that the seat in the Executive Council vacated by Sir Mahomed Habibulla should be filled up by none other than a Muslim, in a forcible speech answering the contention that the Government of India Act did not prescribe that a seat should necessarily go to the Muslims said the Act left many things to conventions, and with regard to this appointment the convention had grown up that a seat should go to a Muslim and it would be a gross breach of faith should the Government now try to go back upon it.

THE RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT.

That a substantial majority of the elected members in the Madras Legislative Council are strongly opposed to the many obnoxious provisions contained in this Act admits of no doubt, but it is hazardous to prophesy whether Mr. S. Satyamurthi will be able to get through the Bill to repeal this Act which he proposes to bring forward.

Public opinion is very strong against this newly passed law, and a public meeting is to be held this evening under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Hindu Sabha to express the public feeling of protest and condemnation about the action of the Viceroy in giving his assent to this Act. Steps are also I understand in progress for organising an influential protest against the Bill to be transmitted to the Secretary of State which will be followed up by a deputation. While thus the fate of the legislation is hanging in the balance, the Minister is busy making arrangements to constitute the Board and to appoint a Committee to frame the rules under the Act. I am informed that the Presidentship of the Board was offered to a retired High Court Judge and being rejected by him has been offered to another ex-judge of the High Court. He too seems to be unwilling to accept the job, but it is expected that he may after all be persuaded to take it up.

REWARD FOR COURAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

His Excellency Lord Lytton was present at a police parade held this morning in which all sections of Calcutta police force took part. After inspecting the parade His Excellency presented the police medal to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cook, and congratulated him on the presence of mind and courage displayed by him in suppressing the disturbances in Calcutta during the last seven years.

REWARD FOR SAVING A TINDAL.

His Excellency also handed over to Captain Hanna, Chief Engineer of the steamer "Mathura" a gold cigarette case presented by the Government of Bengal in recognition of the skill and determination which he displayed on 24th May last in saving a tindal from drowning.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA.

YOUNG ANGLO-INDIAN LOSES LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22

A house in Elliot Road was the scene of a shooting tragedy last night when Mr. F. W. Lord, a young man of 28 lost his life. Mr. Lord, along with another man paid a visit at the house of a third man by name Richmond and according to the meagre details at present available there was a quarrel between Richmond and his wife in which Mr. Lord interfered. Richmond is alleged finally to have produced a rifle and to have fired wounding in the chest. Mr. Lord who died almost immediately. Richmond is a middle-aged man and is now in the custody of the police.

SECOND BABAR AKALI CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The second supplementary Babar Akali case is proceeding in the Court of Lala Sant Ram, Special Magistrate. So far the evidence of eight approvers and three prosecution witnesses has been recorded. There are still to be examined three approvers and about 375 prosecution witnesses.

Two approvers and three witnesses were examined to-day. One of the prosecution witnesses Maha Devi, a Brahmin lady deposed that she was abducted by four of the accused who took her from place to place and kept her in their grips for over three and a half months and were negotiating for selling her for Rs. 800, when the police captured the abductors and brought her to her home in Dasuya, in District Hoshiarpur, and that during her stay with the accused she saw them in possession of revolvers and cartridges. Approver Bela Singh, schoolmaster of Nidala in Kapurthala State was next examined. He was a Behar Akali himself, but got the King's pardon on reporting everything to the police and promising to mend his future actions. He was in touch with only about four or five of the Babar Akalis. They had no list of jothichucks who were to be murdered. The Babars creed was to murder jothichucks and drive the English out of India and also to kill them. He had received cartridges from Subedar Amarsingh of Dhariwal and handed them to his accomplices. Cross examined by defence-counsel the approver said that his accomplices used to get arms and money through dacoities. If a Babar procured arms from somewhere they were to be given to other babbars gratis. The funds of their sub-organisation were kept by Santa Singh and no account was kept of receipts and expenditure.

3RD BABAR AKALI CASE.

Third supplementary Babar Akali case has also commenced before Mr. Sant Ram, Special Magistrate. There is only one accused in this case. The prosecution will produce about eighty witnesses.

ANARKALI BOMB CASE.

Anarkali bomb case which is also being heard by the same magistrate is expected to be committed to sessions shortly.

PEACE WITH PACTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

on from the point of view of "Hindu interest" or "Muslim interest". Bengal is now following this unhealthy track and the question before the Delhi Committee should be, whether we cannot segregate the communal disease.

Facts As They Are.

Cannot our leaders begin to work the revision of the Lucknow Pact in such a way, that in those provinces, for example, Bombay, Madras, and the C. P. where communal suspicion has not had opportunity to germinate, we leave things as they are, concentrating attention upon remedying the Muslim grievances in Bengal, the Punjab and the U. P.? It will be *a beau geste* on the part of the Bombay Hindus to agree to keep to the over-representation of Muslims in the local legislature. I hope Madras could take a similar attitude. I would strongly protest against the false doctrine current in some Congress circles that because near Cape Comorin some Muslim interest is over-represented, compensation for that should be sought in Shillong. Let us take the political temperament of each province, and with the advice and agreement of the local leaders, make alterations in the Lucknow Pact to suit the changed conditions.

The Sikhs

Mr. Jinnah who has throughout observed a matter of fact view with regard to this communal question explored practically all the possibilities of arriving at some new understanding in his letter to the Committee of the All Parties Conference. Should the number of seats be revised on a population basis? Should there be separate or joint electorates? It is a pity that we do not as yet appreciate the fact that an All-India solution basing itself upon any one principle cannot possibly be found. In the Punjab, for instance, what is going to be the position of the Sikhs? If the Muslims claim 55 per cent of the seats in the Legislative Council, how many should the Sikhs have? On the population basis, they would have hardly 10, but will they not be justified in protesting that their political importance, and also their importance as landholders is being overlooked? In the U. P. if one goes only by population the Muslims will be nowhere. So the only course would be a policy of give and take, keeping all the principles of apportionment in view. I have a sub-committee from each province would be asked to formulate the revised demands of the province, which the local leaders of the province must agree to have scrutinised by another independent committee preferably composed of members not belonging to that province.

Curse of Separatism.

How deep can this principle of separatism be allowed to grow? Unless we take care it will ramify with most unwelcome prolixity. Why must it be allowed to reach the local board and municipal elections? Why must it infect elections to the senate? Even in the Punjab as Sir Fazli Hussain pointed out, in reply to a question in the local Council "separate communal representation was not in existence anywhere in the case of small towns." I hope, however, the Committee at Delhi would rather indicate the limits, which should be well defined, which such separate representation should reach, instead of contenting itself with a mere pronouncement deprecating its existence. What we want is a quick agreement to abide by common decisions.

GERMAN INDIGNATION.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes in Mail week:—The intention of the Allies to stay in Cologne has roused universal indignation. Herr Bernhard, a leading Democrat and editor of the "Vossische Zeitung," stated to me in an interview:—

"It is quite obvious that the military argument is mere camouflage for political considerations. For reasons not connected with France's security, the Quai d'Orsay is unwilling to withdraw from the Ruhr before the middle of next year. This being impossible in the event of the evacuation of the Cologne zone, it has persuaded Great Britain to retmain there for the time being.

"Britain and France should have loyally discussed the question with Germany an offered compensations in return for her agreement to a short prolongation of the Cologne occupation. Instead, they have fallen back upon the methods of Poincarism and endangered—at a rather critical moment—the present Government's consistent policy of understanding."

Herr von Gerlach, a prominent pacifist, said to me:—

"We demand in this, as in all other matters, the scrapping of secret diplomacy methods, and insist upon the full publication of the report of the Control Commission, so that if there has been obstruction, we may know where to look for the guilty.

"Granting that Germany is effectively disarmed and the alleged violation of the disarmament clauses only a pretext; granting, also, that it is a most unfortunate attitude of the Allies to seize upon this pretext, the fact remains that our military men seem to have furnished it.

"Then there is the ominous paragraph on the statute books which makes the publishing of information regarding the *illegal* Reichswehr formations punishable as high treason. This paragraph, which makes criticism impossible, and tends to increase the distrust of the Allied authorities, must be abolished. Until this is done our hands are bound, and the public kept in ignorance of what happens in and around the Reichswher and its leaders."

DEPRESSED INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Mr. N. D. Bhosle, Hony. Secretary, Depressed India Association, (Bombay Branch) writes from B. I. T. Block, Clark Road, Bombay 11:—

"It is with confidence that I approach you on behalf of my Committee for help and endeavour to interest you in an Association which without a flourish of trumpets has for the the last four years been doing its best for the moral and material improvement of the depressed and untouchable classes of Bombay. It is as yet too early to assess its utility in its proper measure but within its own limited sphere it has been active to live up to its ideals. The Association maintains a free Library a Primary and Secondary Night School, organises lectures and meetings for the benefit of the depressed classes and particularly it seeks to educate and encourage social amenities among Mill-hands. There is no Association in Bombay with similar aims and the few there are who make it their business to be useful to the depressed classes find that they have little time to give to our problems their whole-hearted attention. This then is the only Association which works with a single aim and if it has not achieved results to inspire us with confidence it is because it could not call upon any resources to push through its work.

Realising therefore where our weakness lay my Committee have of late issued a general appeal to the Public and Institutions of Bombay. As a result of this campaign the Corporation has been pleased to give us grant for our Schools and it is hoped that it will help us to tide over the crisis for some time. But the other work remains and the contributions we have had from many a generous patron are too few to enable us to execute our schemes. That they are excellent is undisputed. My Committee have the pleasure to record that when Lady Wilson visited our Institution and had an opportunity of watching our activities she expressed her satisfaction with our work and hoped we would pursue it to entitle us to public recognition. One of our distinguished guests Mahatma Gandhi has also spoken in a similar vein and Mrs. Naidu has echoed his wish.

That recognition however we seek now. In Nagpur, where our Association has its Head Office the Government of the Central Provinces has been pleased to give a grant of Rs. 25,000 for an Hostel with a large area of land free of all taxes. Munificent as has been the donation the watch and care it bestows on us there has been grander still. With such encouragement the movement there has made large strides and the last report of our organisation there meets with all expectations.

In Bombay however for various reasons we could not be so successful. But we depend on your aid, however large or small, be it in words or deeds, to emulate the example of our brethern in the Central Provinces. It shall not be said that this great and wealthy city did neglect its unfortunates and outcasts for that we are when all is said and done. I trust that we can rely upon you to help us. Donations sent to me will be gratefully acknowledged.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The aims and objects of the Association are:—1. To supply all the needs of the depressed classes in India. 2. To spread education among them. 3. To improve their moral and economic status. 4. To improve them socially. 5. To protect the interest of the industrial and agricultural labourers. 6. To protect the political rights of the depressed classes.

The means to achieve the aims and objects are:—(a) To discuss the position of the depressed classes in meetings and conferences and then to get the grievances remedied by proper authorities. (b) To conduct a newspaper in the interest of the depressed classes. (c) To start one or more boarding houses for depressed class students. (d) To open schools for the boys and girls of the depressed classes. (e) To open schools at different centres. (f) To prepare and execute a programme to popularise the aims of the Depressed India Association. (g) To start agencies in England and other places to spread the aims and objects of the Association. (h) To receive, keep and spend money and to purchase and keep lands. (i) To work generally for the benefit of labour and the prosperity of the depressed classes.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 22

Disturbance in the extreme north is passing away eastwards after giving a few falls of snow in Kashmere and Punjab Hills. Other depression has reached north Burma and cause a few falls of rain there and in Assam and south Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Barisal, Khulna and Murree half an inch.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 21.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. inches	29.953
Temperature of Air	66.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	59.0 "
Dew Point	40.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	54% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	75.4 "
Minimum do. do.	64.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE ENE, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	203 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in. ft
	Jan.			Jan.		
Th	22	8 54	26 3	22	3 14	20 6
		22 14	28 8		15 8	15 0
Fri.	23	10 2	27 0	23	4 14	19 9
		23 0	29 9		16 1	14 9
Sat.	24	14 58	26 6	24	0 48	19 8
		8 1-	25 3		14 2	18 6
Sun	25	11 44	28 3	25	5 53	17 7
		..	..		17 39	14 4
M.	26	0 28	31 0	26	6 38	17 6
		12 32	28 5		18 23	14 9
T.	27	0 13	25 8	27	24 0	21 5
		20 14	26 2		13 10	1 7
W.	28	1 47	20 3	28	8 4	16 8
		14 2	17 6		19 47	16 8

SUNRISE AND SU'

Jan. 23 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m.
Jan. 24 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Jan. 25 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 26 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 27, (Tues) 7h. 14m. 6h. 29.
Jan. 28, (Wed). 7h. 14m. 6h. 30.

M. O'S ON ENGLAND BY U. S.

In yesterday's paper a mistake crept in B.O.W. message reissue of money orders on England by the U. S. Post Office, by the use of the word "not" instead of "now". The correct message should be read as under:—

"The United States post office is now issuing money orders on England at parity. According to the "Morning Post's" correspondent at Washington, this is the first result of the agreement reached between Mr. Montagu Norman Governor of the Bank of England, who has been on a visit to the United States and Mr. Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, etc.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day**

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A REAL BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY
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One Phial of 60 Pills, for a complete course, Price Rs. 10 (Rs. Ten). V. P. Extra.

These Gentlemen have spoken in Appreciative Terms of THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

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A boon to sufferers from Eczemas. Magically stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure in a week. Also a Kingly specific for Ladies, suffering from Leucorrhœa and menstrual disorders. To Postal Rs. 2, V. P. charges Extra.

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Are You in doubt?

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Many men and women with kidney complaint, do not know that their kidneys are diseased. This is serious, because the trouble is apt to be neglected until it reaches dangerous, and even incurable, stages.

Are you in doubt about yourself? Do you get a dull, burning pain in the back after slight exertion, or a sharp pain when straightening yourself or rising from a chair? Does every slight cold affect your kidneys, causing urinary disorders, chilly sensations and backache? Are you subject to rheumatic pains, neuralgia, headaches, or dizzy spells? Do dropsical swellings come under your eyes, or affect your wrists and ankles? Does the heart act strangely?

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but if you have any of these symptoms, do not risk another day's delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys and the bladder. No medicine has won more lasting success than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

"THE INSECT MENACE."

ATTACK ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Jan. 13.

In an elaborate paper Lt.-Col. F. P. Mackie, O.B.E., I.M.S. Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, dwelt on the need for stamping out the insect menace which has been killing millions of souls in India.

For nearly twenty years, this principal interest has been in the relationship of insects to the transmission of disease. He classifies into two sections the mortality caused by insects. In the first class, he places Malaria, Plague, Relapsing Fever, Guineaworm disease, Filariasis, Dengue, and other fevers including Kala-azar. In the second class come a number of diseases particularly those of intestinal origin such as Cholera, Enteric, Fevers, the dysentries, and infantile diarrhoea. He points out that during the two years 1921 and 1922 no less than eight and a half million persons died from insect bites in British India alone. Of these nearly one million died of Cholera and dysentery.

All these represent deaths, but how many persons suffer from ill-health as a result of repeated attacks of insects borne disease? The amount of disease, invalidity and death which occurs every year in India from the bites of insects is enough to stagger humanity.

It is evident from this that India has to bear an enormous economic burden from the incidence of preventible disease which is sufficient to prevent her rising to the position of importance which her huge population and great resources entitle her. This aspect of the problem was most ably dealt with by the last President of this section, Lt.-Col. S. R. Christophers, C.I.E., I.M.S., in his address at Bangalore last year when he took as his theme "What disease costs India." The lecturer proceeded to examine in greater detail this problem of noxious insects and their depredations. The development of the parasitic habit of various insects, such as lice, flies, mosquitoes, bats, tsetse, bugs etc., and the transmission of disease by insects, were all dealt with by the lecturer. He said now that India was at the turning of the roads, it was of great importance that her step be guided aright and she be shown how necessary it was to pay more attention to problems of public health.

"The first essential before we can make much advance is to convince our legislators, our officials, and, most important, the population at large, of the importance of preventive as compared with curative medicine. Public opinion in most countries is entirely wrong in its estimate of the relative importance of these two aspects of medical science, though of recent years the more enlightened countries of the West are beginning to revise this estimate. The effect of curative medicine on public health is relatively trivial compared with that to be expected from a rational application of preventive medicine.

"Yet the panacea for the high mortality in a district is to be provide more hospitals or dispensaries without pausing to consider whether disease will be reduced by so doing. Hospitals are of course quite essential and the personal treatment of the sick is taking and always will take a high place on grounds of humanity; but if we wish to reduce the mortality from epidemic or transmissible diseases, it will not be by building hospitals only but by spending at least a part of the available money on preventive measures.

"To expect to stamp out malaria by curing some of its victims is as unreasonable as to suppose that when one draws water from a spring one is thereby reducing the underground supply by which the spring is fed. Disease is welling up all around us, constantly or intermittently, the laws which govern its rise and fall are almost unknown, but the treatment of individuals, however necessary it may be, cannot be held to replace the necessity for the more rational procedures of the sanitarian.

"The lowering of the death rate, especially of the infantile death rate, the increased expectation of life, and the general increase of healthiness which has been brought about during the last half century in the more civilised countries of the West, has been caused not so much by the successes of curative medicine but almost entirely by the triumphs of prevention.

"A RETROGRADE STEP."

"One of the most amazingly retrograde steps which has resulted from our recently acquired methods of legislation is the demand from one province after another for the abolition of Public Health Commissioners and the weakening of the services they control. That politicians should be found so short-sighted as to try to weaken the very organisation on which the whole health and future prosperity of India depends, caused one almost to lose faith in the future of human progress.

"If adequate measures are to be taken to deal effectively with the vast subject of preventable disease, it must be by strengthening and not by weakening the public health services. We look, and we believe not in vain, to the supreme Government to stand four square against this rising tide of ignorance and prejudice.

"It is our duty, when the time comes, to hand the government of this country over to its own population to see that we leave it with a strong, well organised, and efficient public health service; and that I believe, is the greatest boon which Western medical science can confer.

"For the exponents of medical practice in India decide to revert to those ancient shibboleths of a greed outworn," which we know as the indigenous systems, and to return to the golden age of the Rishis, I think it will do less harm than the disastrous state of affairs which will result if the modern principles of hygiene and sanitation are allowed to wither away and to pass into forgetfulness."

In conclusion the lecturer urged closer co-operation between the Medical Research Department and the Public Health Service, and observed: "If we want a motto for our standards in the war against noxious insects in the tropics, we cannot do better than take the one used by our King Emperor on a similar occasion: 'We speak of preventable disease, but', he added, "If Preventable why not Prevented?'"

BISHOP OF DAMAUN'S PASTORAL TOUR.

SALSETTE CHURCHES VISITED.

An "Independent observer" writes:—

The pastoral tour of the Most Rev. Dr. Sebastino Jose Pereira, D. D., Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun through Salsette on a visit to the Churches of his Diocese which lasted all throughout the last week, was marked with resplendent galaday scenes. The reception the prelate received in each and every church he visited was very enthusiastic, leaving no doubt in the minds of independent observers that there were hearts—and a "colossal conglomeration" of them too—that throbbed with love and affection for the "dear old bishop," a glorious link with the fascinating past Lusitaman ascendancy in the Orient.

The Indian Christians of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette owe an immense debt of gratitude to the Portuguese Kings and Queens of by-gone days—a debt altogether unforgettable and it seemed to comfort the venerable old prelate that it was not forgotten, at least by a large section of his "children in Christ" having anything like hearts susceptible of gratitude.

His Lordship received addresses at the Churches of Santos Reis Magos in Goral, Our Lady of the Sea and in Uttan, and Our Lady at Bethelchem at Dongri, bubbling with fervent expressions of love and loyalty. At Manori a speaker publicly and emphatically assured his Lordship that the whole rank-and-file of the parishioners were for him and that they would stick by him to the bitter end, if things came to a push. As for the antagonistic movement against the Padroado regime of his Lordship the speaker said they ought to remember the old "Salsette Latin", or "Pickled Latin" as it is called, (a corrupt form of Latin being almost a ninety-nine per cent solution of Concanim) saying: "*Kaoche Saraph dhor nen morat*" (the cawing of crows never killed cattle).

At the various churches hundreds of boys and girls were "confirmed" and there was no end of communicants anxious to participate of the Holy Host at the Sacred hands of the illustrious prelate.

In the programme of social entertainment arranged in one of the parishes a very interesting item: "Dance by Sea-nymphs of Salsette". This was a dance by a brightly decked bevy of usher damsels. A usher dance is a spirited dance, generally best performed with spirituous incitement. It requires elasticity agility, mobility and physical powers of endurance only usher-women can boast of and which even a Madame Pavlovski might envy. The music was supplied by a rustic band of country zarigueos and drums. This music is much relished by Salsette people. It is music coming from the good old Portuguese days of romance of genuine joy and happiness and plenty and is calculated to soothe any savage beast. His Lordship really enjoyed the terpsichorean performance, describing it as "innocent pastime"

Yesterday (Sunday) evening His Lordship returned to the Conba Church fully satisfied with the result of his tour.

COMITE PRO-HINDOU.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to support wholeheartedly the appeal of Mon. Henri Barbusse published in your issue of to day. Whatever one may think of the utility of indiscriminate foreign propaganda—and your readers are well aware that I do not believe in its utility for reasons which I have already explained through the courtesy of your columns—it cannot be denied that we ought to keep those, who are interested in us, well informed of the facts of the situation. The idea of a Franco-Indian rapprochement is not a new one. For the last few years there has been in France a group known as the Cecists who fervently believe in Franco-Indian rapprochement based on the knowledge of facts. I have the privilege of being in close touch with this group and have so far contributed regularly my share in keeping the group informed of the political developments in India through the columns of their monthly organ—the 'Coude-a-Coude' edited by my friend Mon. R. Blanchard of Fontainebleau. It is, therefore, a great pleasure for me to find that the idea of Franco-Indian rapprochement is sought to be worked out on a wider basis. I have had the occasion of spending a few months in France and I can personally testify to the fact that there are a number of Frenchmen and French women who are genuinely interested in India. I fervently hope therefore that the appeal of Mon. Henri Barbusse will receive all the support from our side that it so fully deserves.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

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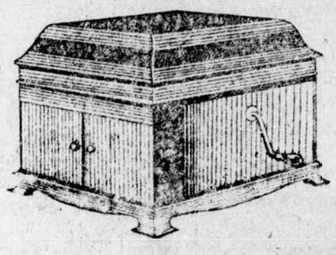

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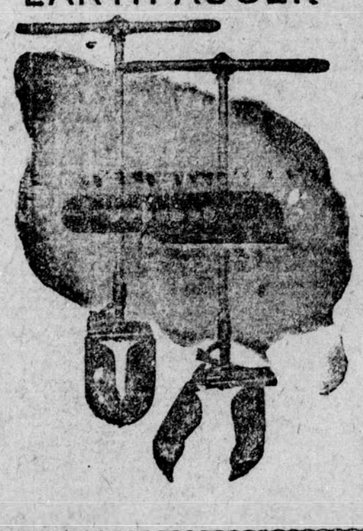

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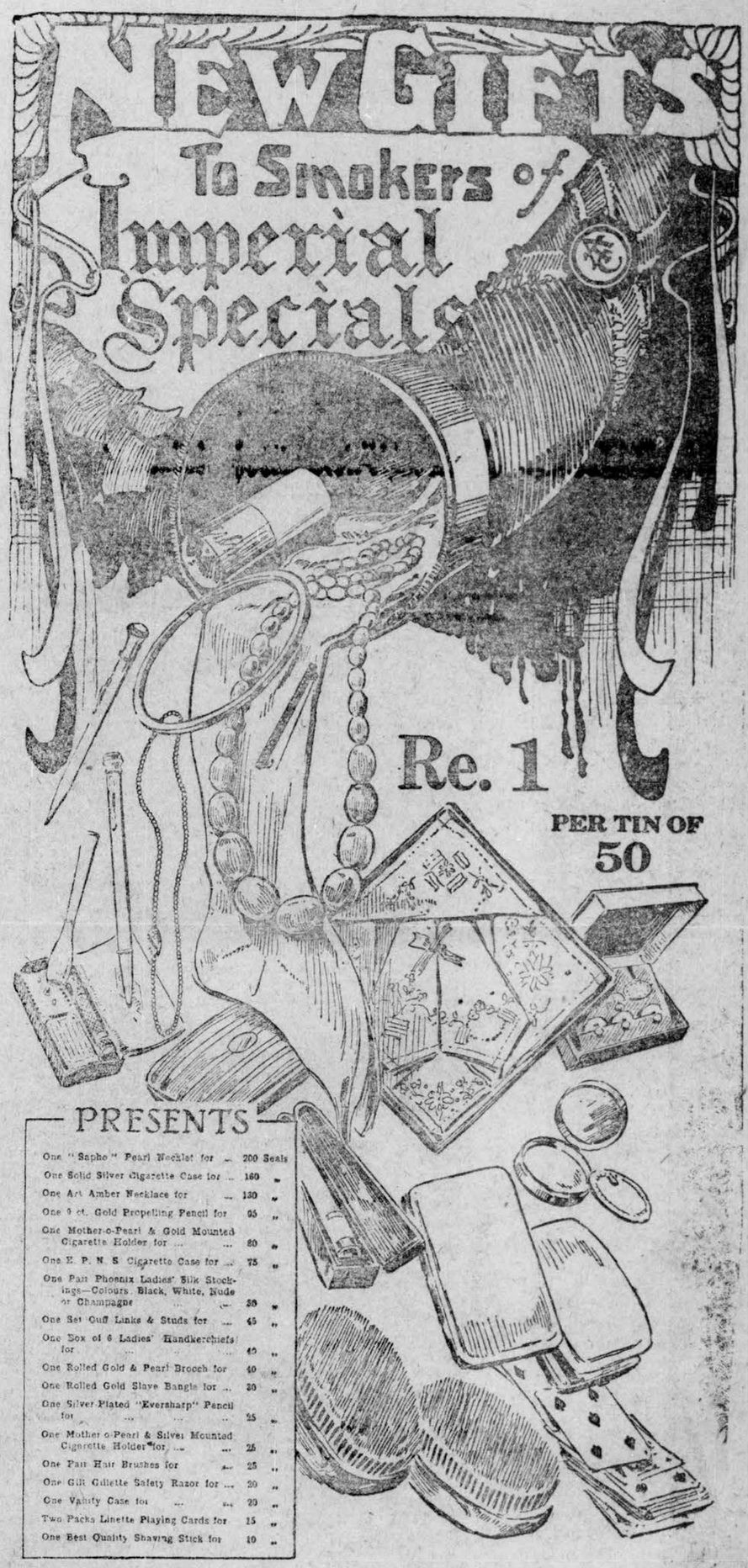

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